



# SATURDAY NIGHT.

## THE FRONT PAGE.

THE strike on the Grand Trunk Railroad raises the question as to whether there should not be a law relating to public utilities which would prevent men leaving the employ of a railroad company, a street railway system or any similar institution by which the whole structure of commercial activity is affected, except on one week's notice. Indeed, one man with whom I have talked since the outbreak of the strike, and who is a labor sympathiser, expresses the opinion that in the case of railroad employees the period should be one month. This would, I think, be rather extreme and the necessarily inferential clause that an employee should not be dismissed except on one month's notice is one to which the railroad companies would themselves object. In a statute requiring one week's notice on either side before an employee could sever his connection with a transportation company there would necessarily be a provision whereby sudden disability or illness would serve as an excuse. This would, indeed, work out of itself, because no railway company would want to operate with a sick or disabled man. The main effect of such a clause would be to prevent the sudden tying up of a vast system like the G. T.R. on an hour's notice. Business men on a recent night went to bed with a sense of security and next morning on picking up their newspaper discovered themselves to be under the necessity of closing down their factories and warehouses and throwing their employees out of work. The compulsory notice of one week would not be in any sense an interference with the liberty of the subject. It is one of the principles of liberty that it shall not be used to the wilful disadvantage of innocent persons. For an organization of two or three thousand men to decide on a course of action which shall inevitably throw twenty or thirty thousand other men out of employment and cause endless inconvenience to countless others, is no proper exercise of the liberties of the subject.

There are those who would go further and demand compulsory arbitration of all disputes between a railroad corporation and its employees. This sounds more formidable than it really is for the only way in which compulsory arbitration could be made effective would be by virtue of a law compelling all men to remain in the employ of a railroad indefinitely pending the decision of a tribunal as to the conditions under which they should labor. In other words compulsory arbitration carried to its logical conclusion could only be effective in a community where some system of recognized peonage and serfdom prevailed. The compulsory week's notice would be a happy compromise all round. It would give everyone time to think calmly and to act coolly. It would give outside labor organizations likely to be affected by a strike a chance to use their offices toward meditation. It would give the ordinary citizen, tradesman, clerk or professional man notice of what to expect of the worst came to the worst. A strike on a great railroad can only "succeed" by dint of discomfort and some degree of misfortune in countless households in the community. In the smaller railroad centres whether it "succeeds" or "fails" the effect on innocent outsiders is disastrous. Nevertheless, occasional strikes appear to be inevitable in the business community as is drought in the rural community. Some measure which would give the public time to take precautionary measures and at the same time conserve the liberty of the individual would be welcomed by every well-balanced man in the community as sane and safe legislation.

THE leaders who have conducted the strike in behalf of the G.T.R. trainmen, however earnest and upright they may be as individuals, certainly lack discretion. What conclusion is the public to form from the boast of one of them?—"We have a strike fund of a million dollars which has been getting blue mouldy for lack of use." Might one not reasonably assume that the strike was caused by the itch of the brotherhood to spend this money—to use it on a summer vacation. The number of men thrown out of employment who have no share whatever in the quarrel between the G.T.R. and its employees is many times in excess of the number of men directly striking. The striking conductor with his allowance of \$12 per week can afford to sit back for a time and refuse to arbitrate, but what about the poor teamster and the laborer in many industries that are brought to a standstill by the strike. He has no strike allowance and is reduced to penury while the railway operatives are dissipating the strike fund that "was getting blue-mouldy." Perhaps, however, the existence of this fund had nothing to do with the strike more than to give the men confidence that if the worst came to the worst they had something to fall back on. In that case one is more than ever of the opinion that the boast quoted was an act of indiscretion.

THE news that the American Federation of Labor has come to terms with the Bucks Stove and Range Company of St. Louis is a matter of importance to employers of labor everywhere. It was this corporation which fought the federation through every court and obtained the decision for the commitment to prison of Samuel Gompers and his associates on the executive of the organization. The labor leaders have not yet served the sentence imposed on them owing to technical expedients of which they have as good a right to avail themselves as the great corporate interests. It is announced that representatives of the labor men and of the stove company will get together to strike an agreement within the next few weeks and that after their deliberations are concluded it will be known whether or not the Bucks Stove Company will be an absolutely union shop. It is to be hoped that the principle of the open shop for which the company has made so splendid a fight will not be sacrificed. The Union Labor organizations have endeavored to impose on this country a tyranny worse than anything ever conceived by the mediaeval church. They make the penalty absolute starvation for any workingman or mechanic who does not join their ranks, and bankruptcy for the manufacturer who does not obey their behests. They demand in the name of liberty the right of boycott—that is to say the right to conduct a conspiracy against the livelihood and property of any selected victim with the sanction of the law. The late Mr. Van Cleave was the man who took the bull by the horns and as head of the Bucks Stove Company made a fight for liberty, justice and fairplay for

the humblest workman in his shops. He was not what is known as a bloated monopolist, for he fought with equal resolution against Trusts and coercive organizations of any kind. His death a few months ago deprived the advocates of liberty of action in mechanical and commercial pursuits of their strongest leader. It will be a sorry day for the business man of this continent if the outcome of the negotiations should be the sacrifice of the principle of the open shop.

DOES any business man ever take the time to stop and reflect on how the world is progressing around him? As he gazes out of his office window he sees street cars being propelled by electricity, automobiles gliding about the streets, heavy electric drays delivering goods. Last week he had an opportunity while smoking a cigar after dinner to see an aviator fly over the city. Yet the average man of prominence in Toronto was born prior to the year 1873. Some, indeed, were married before that year

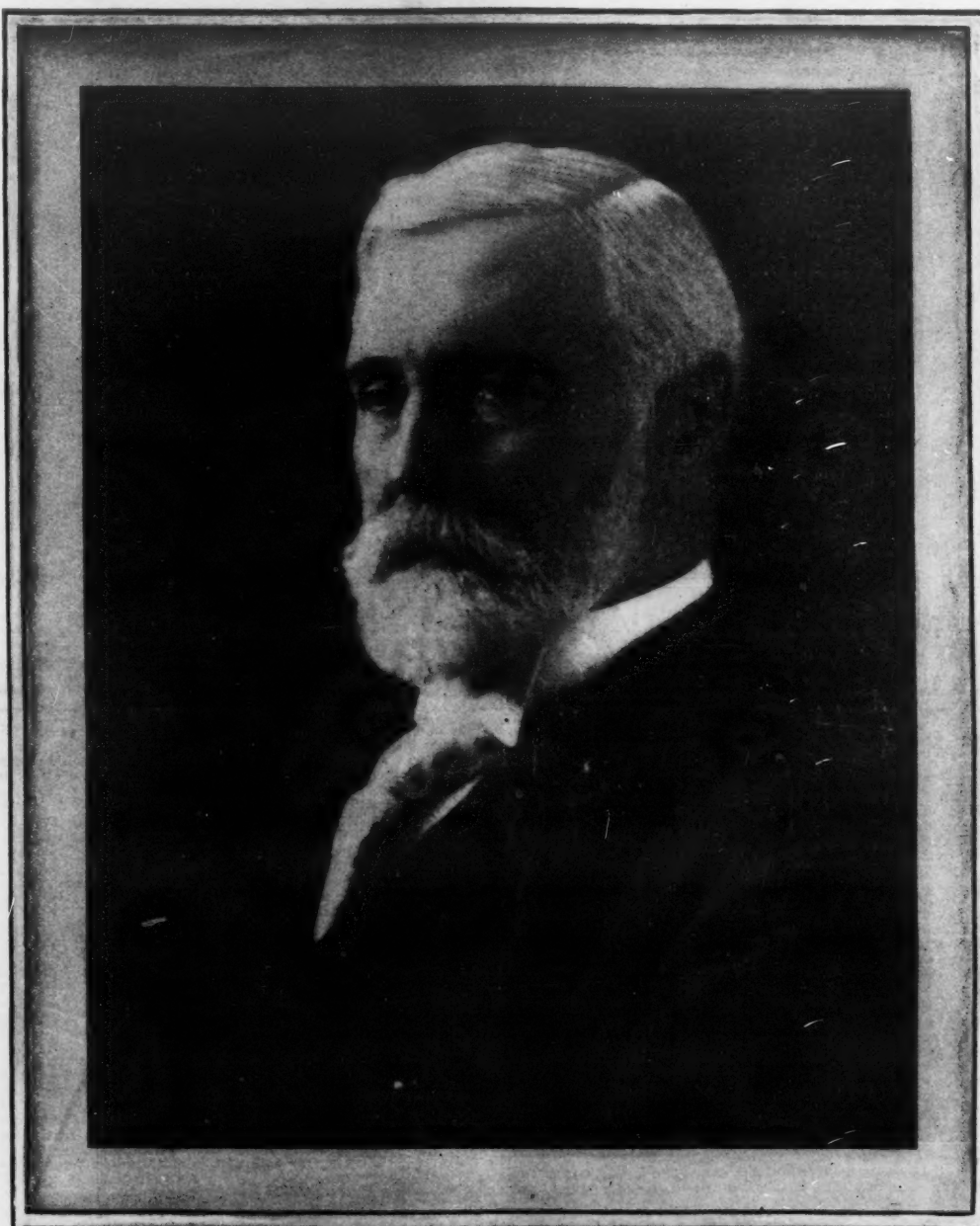
Socialist and who does not admit the corn to himself that the charge is in some degree true. What particular variety of Socialism the Mayor of Milwaukee professes one is not aware; there are indeed as many kinds of Socialist as there are of the condiments of a certain pickle emporium. The interesting thing about the case of Emil Seidel is that he is accomplishing things by the application of common-sense to the problems before him. If Toronto could induce its elected officials to adopt the same system, good mayors and able city councils would not be so rare. The difficulty lies in the fact that although free from the party system Toronto has the faction system in its most insidious forms. No mayor of recent years has relied on his own conscience and judgment to lead him to any course of definite action, but his hand has been stayed by his eagerness to find out what the factions of the lodge-room, the church cellar and the Labor temple wanted him to do. His whole game has been to play the fox on every issue in the hope of some

cate were "low-brows." They were very far from that. In fact, it would be as sensible to describe John D. Rockefeller as a low-brow. They could not have succeeded had they not constituted with their favored friends most of the managerial foresight and talent of this continent. They have driven cruel bargains, but fulfilled their obligations honestly. But the Syndicate is broken, and broken by two uncombattable enemies—the younger generation which, as Ibsen says, is ever knocking at the door, and the prosperity of the country. The younger generation produced a rival syndicate composed of bright and alert men who were able to match their wits against those of the elder men and to accumulate about them much of the unused brains of the theatrical business. The prosperity of the country produced towns, theatres and playgoers faster than the Syndicate could make contracts to control the "show" business of America. In the West this fact has been markedly the case. The Syndicate has been broken in the only way that it could be effectively broken—by a combination of local managers known as the National Theatre Owners' Association, composed of men who desired to be something more than merely janitors in their own theatres. As an evidence of the arrogance of the Syndicate before the increase in towns, theatres and playgoers crippled its operations, it will be remembered that when a number of Toronto capitalists built the Royal Alexandra Theatre as an investment and not as a crime against humanity, they were told by Mr. Abe Erlanger that he would one day use it to stable his horses. Of course his partners, Mr. Haymann and Mr. Klaw, would never have made such a rash statement as that. It was a rude form of wit not intended in malice. But the reign of the Syndicate is over. Mr. Erlanger can no longer turn theatres into stables. One doubts very much whether the fact will make any difference in the quality of dramatic productions, but there is no one to whom the phrase "Sic Semper Tyrannis" does not make an appeal.

THE departure of Mr. F. D. Monk from the ranks of the Conservative Opposition in the House of Commons to the small but militant force of Mr. Henri Bourassa will not, from a practical point of view, seriously affect the fortunes of Mr. R. L. Borden and his followers. No political leader would desire to part company with a man who is so excellent a type of clean cut, honorable, and cultured gentleman as is Mr. Monk. Politically, however, Mr. Monk has ever been more or less of an impossibility. Nominally leader for the province of Quebec, he was distrusted by the French because he had an English name and an English father; on the other hand, the English speaking elements who dislike the French Canadian as a politician looked with jealous eyes on his French sentiments and affiliations. Now that he has chosen to join hands with the Quixotic Mr. Bourassa he is not likely to become any happier. Mr. Bourassa is a man of scrupulous honor and has made a splendid fight for cleanliness in political life, but he cherishes a fantastic dream that will always confine him to his lonely furrow. He imagines for the future a Canadian nation in which the French Canadian will be paramount and French Canadian ideas of social life and religious teaching will be fastened on every province. It is a joke that, beyond Mr. Bourassa and his group, is only taken seriously by a few Orangemen. One is the last man in the world to hold in respect the party yoke. In differing from his leader Mr. Monk acted within his rights as a commoner and in speaking out he showed his manly character, but there does not seem to be a future for him in Canadian politics and he would be a happier man if he allowed himself to slip back into obscurity.

IT is not often that one encounters so resourceful and intrepid a woman as Mrs. Bateman, the wife of a special constable living on Toronto Island. On Sunday, July 24th, a yacht was upset in a storm on Lake Ontario. The upset caused two deaths and several others would also have been drowned had not Constable Bateman, assisted only by his wife set out in a fisherman's boat and saved them. Some idea of the courage of the woman may be gleaned from the fact that several rescue parties who had tried to make the scene of the wreck in motor boats had failed and been forced to return to safety. Rowing like an experienced seaman, as indeed she is, Mrs. Bateman assisted her husband in accomplishing what other men equally willing could not. We are sometimes prone to describe the feminine sex as timid and hysterical. Time and time again, especially in the case of rescue from drowning, the woman on the spot has been found to be as courageous and resourceful as her lord and master. Therefore, hats off to Mrs. Bateman, even though she hasn't a vote.

AN unknown reader of SATURDAY NIGHT forwards from Great Falls, Montana, two newspapers, The Tribune and The Leader, published in that town, which contain on their front pages items obviously paid for as advertisements in detraction of the Canadian West. One has previously called attention to the alarm that is felt in the Western States as far south as San Francisco over the growing prosperity of the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and the present situation seems to be, that from sources unknown, a bureau of detraction is being financed to denounce the possibilities of the Canadian West. The Great Falls Tribune publishes a despatch of the "clothes line" variety from Washington in which one Clarence J. Blanchard, statistician of the "Reclamation Bureau," says that he had interviewed many settlers who had tried "the Canadian experiment" and that they were all dissatisfied with the quality of the land. The form of Government did not appeal to them, and they experienced ice in August. In all, fifteen thousand settlers had returned to the United States during the past nine months, said Clarence J. Blanchard, no doubt like Little Rollo, clapping his hands with glee. The same story was intended to go into the columns of the Leader of the same issue (July 14), but unfortunately got mixed up with other advertising and only a recognizable chunk of it got in. Now Great Falls, judging by the appearance of its newspapers, is a growing community with plenty of ambition and is no doubt typical of many towns in the Western States. It is a good centre from which to spread misinformation about Canada. What is being attempted at Great Falls is no doubt being repeated in every American town of the Northwestern agricultural area. While it



MR. R. B. ANGUS.

The widely known Canadian capitalist who has lately been made President of the Bank of Montreal.

and many were serving their apprenticeship in business at that time. Yet the following paragraph was penned in March, 1873, for the Hamilton Spectator, and is an extract from its columns:

The first velocipede of the season made its appearance in the street this morning. It was an improvement on the bicycle of two years ago. It was a three-wheeled vehicle of rather lower build than the two-wheeled neck-breakers, and seemed altogether a more serviceable article. It was quite easily managed, and might be made very useful. If it could find some other thoroughfare than the sidewalk, where pedestrians are supposed to have the exclusive right of traffic.

To the average man of to-day, indeed, this might as well be an extract from Addison's Spectator published in the reign of George I., so far have we gone past the three-wheeled velocipede. It survives—just as does the top—as a toy for the little ones, but it is really as far away from our consciousness as the Deadwood stage coach.

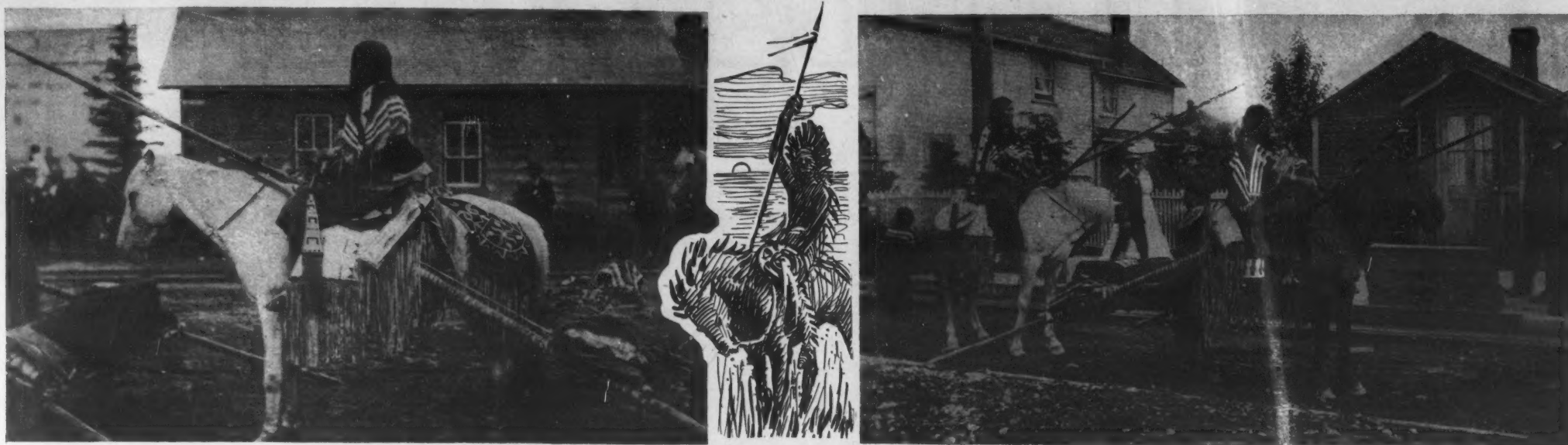
TO the amazement of many persons Emil Seidel, the declared Socialist who was recently elected Mayor of the city of Milwaukee, U.S., has proved a man of genuine executive capacity. The New York Evening Post, which would be the last newspaper in the world to hold a brief for a Socialist, says that not a day passes but he does some simple thing in a simple way that no one had ever thought of before. It likens him in that respect to Mayor Gaynor of New York. The reason why is not far to seek. Neither Mayor Seidel of Milwaukee nor Mayor Gaynor of New York owes or admits indebtedness to any political party or faction. The municipal problems which a Socialist chief magistrate has to face do not take on a new color because of his peculiar economic views. He cannot remake the constitution of his city, and therefore the best course for him to pursue is to be guided by his own common sense aided by the advice of such intelligent men as he chooses to consult. There is nothing so fearful about being a Socialist. That a man is called one is in the first place a recognition by outsiders that he has given some thought to large problems and has formulated certain views. There is hardly a respected public man of today who is not charged by his enemies with being a

further political reward. And it is interesting to note that every man has left the Mayor's chair of recent years a political "dead-one" just because of this constant spineless attitude toward important issues.

IT would appear that the power of the Theatrical Syndicate is at last definitely broken. The general public has at all times taken but a languid interest in its operations, and few realize what enormous force it once was on the North American continent. Three men, Al Haymann, Marc Klaw and Abraham Erlanger, sixteen years ago organized a system whereby they obtained the sole right to book attractions in certain high-grade theatres of the chief cities of the United States and Canada. This relieved the local manager of a great deal of worry, and the scheme was readily acceptable. Then it became necessary for the manager of an attraction who wished to play in these cities to book through their firm and pay them a commission. Ever increasing its ramifications, the Syndicate, which included certain favored producing managers, obtained entire control of the theatrical business of America. No city could obtain an attraction except through them, and no actor could play anywhere without their consent. At the zenith of its career eight years ago, the Theatrical Syndicate was the most arrogant institution on earth with the possible exception of the Standard Oil Company, which goes into small towns and orders small merchants to sell out within twenty-four hours. On precisely the same principle the Syndicate would order the actor who had found a successful part, or the playwright of note who had produced something which the public wanted, to "stand and deliver." The Syndicate demanded the lion's share of everything. Refusal meant that the actor or playwright was relegated to the one night stands. Mrs. Fiske, for instance, was exiled from Toronto for a period of five years by order of the Syndicate. The local manager became, as it were, a janitor in the theatre whose business he had built up by years of effort.

Readers of Life and some American publications would perhaps imagine that the men who constituted the Syndi-

## THE ANCIENT LIFE OF THE WEST SEEN AT CALGARY FAIR



Indian squaw and papoose or travois, which the red men use to move from place to place. Note the lack of a bride.

Squaws with travois in the parade through the streets of the city held in connection with the fair.

may have a temporary effect in retarding settlement from United States sources, such a campaign can do no permanent injury to this country. The American invasion of Northwest lands has now continued for about seven years. It was first promoted by advertisement in the Western States. The officials of the Department of the Interior under Hon. Clifford Sifton spread the tidings of Canadian opportunity by the very means that are now being used to check the stream of emigration. Had there not been substantial advantages to those who first arrived the influx would have stopped suddenly at least five years ago. That it has continued in dimensions sufficient to cause alarm in the United States is ample evidence that the methods which are being used to stampede the settler back from the border line will for the most part prove efficacious.

IN the province of British Columbia they have a local option movement and the usual arguments have been advanced on both sides. The Fernie Free Press, although an opponent of prohibition and of local option, gives some excellent advice to the liquor interests. "We have no sympathy with the local optionists," says the editor in his breezy way. "To coffer-dam a dry spot in a pond raises the levels elsewhere." But he adds that the liquor interests are using a lot of commercial arguments that will not wash. In one pregnant sentence he says, "Barley will make just as good pork chops as it will beer." He holds that were the liquor business in the hands of more honest and intelligent men, it would have less difficulties to face. "It is the grafting, blood-sucking, conscienceless booze seller who should be eliminated. Then the liquor business would take care of itself," he concludes. In Toronto, and indeed in most Ontario towns, the licensing boards are, as a rule, commendably cautious as to the class of man who receives a license. Men of criminal associations and leanings are never licensed. Nevertheless the hotelkeeper who thinks it his duty to give the consumer a square deal is the exception rather than the rule. The prohibition party was not strong enough of itself to have carried license reduction in Toronto. That measure was carried by users of liquor who were sore on certain hotel-keepers who habitually adulterated and misrepresented the liquor for which they charged top-notch prices. It was regarded by many a man in the habit of taking occasional drink as an excellent opportunity to clean out a number of undesirable hotels. It is feared that all the license holders of the provinces still fail to heed the warnings of past campaigns and that the words of the British Columbia editor would not be wholly inapplicable to Ontario.

THE important part that is and can be played by modern inventions in the detection of crime has been strikingly illustrated by the use of wireless telegraphy lately made in the Crippen murder case. At the time of writing it is still unknown whether or not the two passengers on the steamship Montrose are really Dr. Crippen and his accomplice in the murder of Belle Elmore. But even if it should turn out that the suspicions of the captain and crew of the steamship are unfounded, it is still a sufficiently wonderful thing that it should be possible for the commander of that vessel to send out a wireless message to the effect that two people resembling the sought-for criminals were on his ship, that the message thus thrown out into the vacant air should be received at Havre and passed on to Scotland Yard, so that the police inspector who has been in charge of the search for the fugitives should be able to take another and faster steamer which is likely to overhaul the Montrose at sea, and which in any case will get to this country first, so that the fugitives, if it be indeed they, will be met in Canada by the man who knows most about the case and is in the best position to recognize them and bring them to the hands of justice. This is certainly a triumph for wireless telegraphy, as interesting in its way, though less spectacular, than the famous call for assistance sent out from the sinking steamship Republic. And it serves to remind one of the great services of science in making it increasingly difficult for criminals to escape. Modern chemistry has done great work in this respect, and the records of half the murder trials go to show what mankind owes to the medical analyst for laying crime bare even in its subtlest concealment. And, of course, every development in the facilities of communication and transportation has assisted the servants of the law in laying hands on their quarry. But at the same time it must be admitted that some criminals have been able to use scientific methods to cover up their traces. On the whole, however, the services of science have been on the side of justice, as any addition to human knowledge and power must in the long run be. And it is, therefore, very encouraging to see one of the newest inventions assisting in the capture of fugitive criminals in the striking manner illustrated in this instance of the Crippen murder case.

*The Colonel*

## OUR CREED.

Toronto Saturday Night is a free and independent journal. It is not controlled by trust, creed, advertiser, labor union, political party, millionaire, or anybody, or anything else except its own conscience.

## Algonquin National Park Spoliation

Editor Toronto Saturday Night:

Sir,—Publicity as regards the vital matter to the people of Ontario of the preservation of the Algonquin National Preserve would appear to be reaping at least some attention if inquiries that have come to my desk during the past few weeks are any indication.

I have carefully read—and, I may remark, with much surprise—the statements issued in your issue of July 23rd over the signature of Canon Voorhis, and did I not know the statements therein were at least inspired by the Park Superintendent, I would indeed be at a loss to understand this letter. Canon Voorhis cannot, of his own initiative, have written the statements credited to him, for he has on different occasions stated positively to inquirers in New York that there was very little virgin pine in the Preserve and that fast going. He has, further, been protesting vigorously against the spoliation of the Preserve as late as the past spring—and I would ask him if he is prepared to stand by his assertions, as published in your recent issue.

I can only reiterate my statements as found in the issue of July 2nd last as to the wholesale devastation of the Preserve timber, including every species of it. I again assert that everywhere, clear from Crown Lake north to Burnt Lake, is the brand of the lumberjack plainly evident. If needful, I am prepared to take oath before the necessary officer to this effect.

In the issue of The National Sportsman magazine of Boston (a publication having a monthly issue of over 100,000) of January, 1907, on page 65, the writer, who edited the Canadian Department, devoted a column to editorial reference in this same matter as follows:

"There has been considerable stir created in connection with the existing state of affairs discovered in the Algonquin National Park. It is in connection with the lumbering operations going on there.

"When the Park was set aside as a game and fish preserve, lumbering leases upon a portion of it were in existence. Had the objects for which the Park was reserved been properly gauged at the outset, these leases would have been immediately cancelled. At that time the general impression was that the leases granted the right to cut pine only; but it now appears that, with the fast-increasing value of lumber, the lessees are endeavoring to make their leases cover all timber and are cutting birch, maple, beech and every other species of valuable timber.

"Tourists and sportsmen who have recently visited the Park complain that its beauty is being ruthlessly destroyed, and some say if the cutting is continued at the present rate the water supply will be seriously impaired; some of the rivers having their source in the Preserve will be seriously injured, if not utterly destroyed. It is held that 75 per cent of the hundreds of lakes in the Preserve are affected by this ruthless cutting.

"The lumbermen's point of view is the present gain; the public view is the future of the Park—a Preserve set aside to protect our wild animals and fish for time to come; to enable their natural increase through propagation. In short, these leases should be immediately cancelled, the lumbermen being, of course, properly compensated by the Government. Under present conditions the Park is fast becoming a Preserve in name only and a vast extent of valuable timber for the lumbermen to gain by in reality. Also, I might refer to my editorial regarding the trapping of beaver illegally during the winter months, to be found in the October issue. This, too, must be carefully looked into, and the people should be informed of the actual conditions found."

Will the public kindly note that, although this state of affairs was such as demanded radical and immediate action at least as far back as January, 1907, yet the same is to-day existing, only in the aggravated condition naturally resulting from a steady continuance of the spoliation by the lumbermen. There is no use in Mr. Bartlett, the Department and others reiterating that it will cost money to buy out these claims—they knew that four years ago just as well as to-day. As the editor of Saturday Night stated two weeks ago, there was a tacit understanding reached with those Cabinet Ministers who attended the excursion some few winters ago that this cutting would be stopped—yet it goes on, only more persistent than was then the case. Everyone who has interested himself in the matter well knows the difficulty the Department must experience in remedying the evil—but it has been extant so long and nothing of any practical use has been attempted, that naturally the people want to know, "Is the Algonquin Park to be depleted of all virgin growth or are the lumbermen to be extinguished?" Of course, these men have rights and most certainly we cannot expect them to give them up through any sentiment for the people's rights. But, so far as I am able to ascertain, the present "practical steps" being taken by the Department—consist of extinguishing a few portions in Canisbay and possibly in Nightingale. Now Canisbay township is that immediately surrounding Park Headquarters on Cache Lake, and there is nothing left to protect.

The following townships I have traversed most thoroughly and I am prepared to stand by my previous assertions as regards both timber and beaver along the waterways passing through them: Starting just south of the Preserve's border, passing through Livingstone, Hunter, Peck, McLaughlin, Bishop, Frieswick, Lister, Descom, and on to the northern edge. This takes in the following canoeing waters: Crown, Black Bear, Ragged, Porcupine, Smoke and Cane Lakes; Joe Creek, Big Joe, Little Joe and Mrs. Joe, Buck, Fawn, Joe and Little Bear Lakes; Island, Otter Slide (two) Lakes, the Petawawa, White Trout,

Longer, Red Pine, Lemeure, Hogan's, Burnt, Perley, Catfish and Cedar Lakes, passing northward through the two Couchon Lakes. Every one of these lakes have shores showing everywhere the brand of the lumberman. Passing north from Crown Lake, they have systematically cut out all pine and virgin hardwood as far as Burnt. They are now cutting through from Burnt Lake north, and what was three years ago one of the prettiest lakes in the whole Highlands is now disfigured most terribly.

Of what practical benefit to the people will it be to extinguish claims in Canisbay and allow the real cutting to continue far to the north, where to-day the actual spoliation is being done? Canisbay was raped of its growth long ago, and it seems to me if the Department really intends to take any practical steps, it behooves them to endeavor to extinguish the leases of the area surrounding Burnt and adjacent lakes. Their present action smacks of being a pure bluff, simply intended to quiet public opinion.

The reverend gentleman states, also, that there are vast numbers of beaver throughout the Park. Again I reiterate my former statement that such is far from the actual case. Last year there were a number of beaver on Cache Lake; they are not now there and have "migrated" as stated, but by way of the trap into a furrier's. There is this year only one old beaver on Joe Creek, where last year there were a number. The twenty-five beavers swimming between Smoke Lake and Island Lake. In Alder and Birdie Lakes, two small back waters lying to the side of Island Lake and where last year there were colonies of these animals, this year there are none. In Otter Slide, where formerly there were a considerable number now there are none. On the Petawawa, an ideal beaver section with plenty of poplar, only one inhabited house was seen this year. In Red Pine Lake the only live beaver of my last trip were seen—two of them. Beaver were illegally trapped out back from Perley Lake not over 18 months ago and there are possibly a few in the slash along the edge of Burnt Lake. I append a signed statement from my guide, Charlie Lewis, and I have before me a letter of recommendation given this same man by Canon Voorhis, in which he speaks most highly of Lewis' worth, ability and as being probably "the best acquainted guide in the Highlands with the waterways of the Algonquin and west to the Georgian Bay."

"I certify that Mr. Sangster's statements regarding the timber and beaver between Crown and Cedar Lakes, passing through the townships mentioned by him, are in my opinion correct. I have an intimate knowledge of the lakes and certify that there are no more beaver than is indicated by Mr. Sangster, and I heartily agree with him that there are not sufficient beaver throughout the Park to warrant their being trapped."

"CHARLES LEWIS, Guide."

The reverend gentleman refers to the lack of poplar on Cache Lake, in connection with the beaver, and I would ask if it is not true that there is any quantity of it all along the shores of this lake drowned out, due to the lumberers and their operation of the stop-logs. The poor beaver are having a hard time of it for sure. As to the absurd statement made by the gentleman referred to that "it must be remembered that in artificially protecting the beaver we are acting contrary to Nature's process in restricting the supply," I can only ask what restricted the supply before mankind took it upon himself to kill them off.

Now my only interest in this matter is that purely of preserving the timber and beaver. If the lumbermen are to be allowed to cut out at the rate they are, then throw open the Park and discontinue misleading people by calling it a "forest preserve." I have no desire or intention of becoming embroiled in a controversy in the matter. It is up to the people of Ontario to take a more active interest in this vital matter. My suggestion is simply this—that a Commission of three, for whom I would suggest the editor of Saturday Night, Mr. Jos. T. Clark of The Toronto Star, and Mr. E. Norman Smith, editor of The Ottawa Free Press, together with Hon. F. Cochrane, be given the opportunity of being taken through the waterways by guides of my selection, and the public can then learn whether my statements are conservative or if the Park Superintendent's claims are true. These latter are, in my estimation, along similar lines to his recent statements to a visitor to the Park that if the writer ever again entered its boundaries, the rangers would "throw him into the lake." By all means let us have such a Commission investigate conditions and I am confident action along the lines suggested will, as a result, be forced by the public.

F. E. SANGSTER ("CANUCK"),  
Superintendent Canadian Outing  
Information Bureau.

Ottawa, July 23rd, 1910.

## The Maharajah of Baroda.

To the Editor of Saturday Night:

Sir,—In your issue of July 9th appears a paragraph by "The Colonel," criticizing the Maharajah of Baroda. That the Toronto Saturday Night should so far depart from its usual practice as to comment in such a discourteous manner upon a subject about which it is evidently in deep ignorance, is, to an admirer of the paper, regrettable.

"The Colonel" is slightly out of his element, to say the least, and it would be wiser for him in future to refrain from scribbling unless he knows his subject.

The Maharajah of Baroda has proved himself to be one of the most progressive rulers in India. For many years he has devoted his energies and his unique abilities to the betterment of his own people in particular and humanity in general. His splendid educational system, more especially the technical education feature of it, is a model not only to India and the Orient, but might well be copied in parts of the Occident. His efforts to remove the traditional disabilities of woman in India and his

successful establishments for female education are surely known to all who should aspire to write of the Maharajah.

This prince has done much to improve the conditions under which cotton and other operatives labor in the great factories in his and other States. His agricultural schools, postal, lighting, police, administrative and other reforms have the admiration of all who understand the tremendous difficulties under which he labors. There is no branch of the government of, and no detail of the daily life of his people which he does not labor—in spite of writers like "The Colonel"—to improve. His sons are cheerfully sent to America and Europe to be educated in all that is best in modern Occidental life, while his own travels are undertaken in the few months that he can snatch from his increasing labors at home, in order that he may study at first hand some feature of the Western system which he thinks might benefit his people in Baroda. The fact that he as Maharajah of Baroda is the present trustee of a few State jewels and a couple of unique and historic gems is no more incongruous than the presence of the Crown Jewels in the Tower of London, and these very trifles are as proudly mentioned by his simple subjects as are the Crown Jewels by loyal Britishers or the enormous diamond recently so proudly presented to King Edward by the people of South Africa. Pageantry to an Oriental is almost a necessity and is practically the only amusement in his life.

The people of Baroda may be thankful that their Maharajah does not invest his money in lands, but invests his brains in showing his people how to get the most out of their lands. Canada has very good reason to regret that a few merchant princes and powerful corporations have invested their money in lands—thanks to the apparent ease with which Canadian political maharajahs can be induced to forget their duty to their people.

Baroda may make mistakes, but at least his errors are not those of selfishness. He truly represents his people and labors for them and not for the Maharajah. To reform and improve a part of India is no light task. The Maharajah of Baroda has done perhaps as much as, if not more than, any other man living to improve the lot of our Aryan brother.

INDIAN ARMY OFFICER.

Kissimmee, Florida, July 18, 1910.

## THE BARNET REFRIGERATORS

popularly known as

"THE REFRIGERATORS THAT BREATHE"

They have been so described, owing to constant circulation of cold dry air within.

## THE ECONOMY OF COOLNESS

is exemplified by the state of perfect preservation in which food remains. There are no foul odors. These Refrigerators being entirely hygienic, prevent fevers and stomachic troubles, which, in hundreds of cases, arise directly from unsanitary Refrigerators.

The medical profession emphatically endorsed all that is claimed for THE BARNET, and we have testimonials proving their undoubted faith.

Call and get full particulars and practical demonstration at store. Our confidence in the virtues of THE BARNET is unbounded, and we desire an opportunity of similarly impressing you.

Store closes 1 p.m. Saturdays.

## Rice Lewis &amp; Son

LIMITED

Est. 1842. Cor. King and Victoria Sts.

## No Vacation Complete Without a Kodak

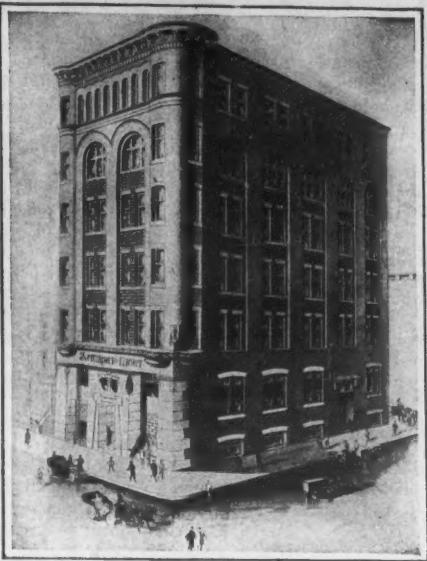


We carry all styles and give free instruction. The favorite size is the

3A Folding Pocket at \$20.00

We make a specialty of developing and printing.

J. G. RAMSEY & CO., Limited  
66 KING ST. WEST



## TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT.

SATURDAY NIGHT, LIMITED, Proprietors.

FREDERICK PAUL, Editor.

SATURDAY NIGHT is a thirty-two-page illustrated paper, published weekly and devoted to its readers. It aims to be a wholesome paper for healthy people.

OFFICE: SATURDAY NIGHT BUILDING, Adelaide Street West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Telephone (Private Branch Exchange connection) Main (6640) (Direct with all Departments.) Main (6641)

EASTERN BRANCH OFFICE:

Board of Trade Building, (Tel. Main 285) MONTREAL.

"TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT" is on sale in England at the principal news stands in London, Manchester, Liverpool and Southampton, controlled by W. H. Smith & Son, and Wyman & Co., News Vendors. Subscriptions to points in Canada, United Kingdom, Newfoundland, New Zealand and certain other British possessions will be received on the following terms:

One Year.....	\$3.00
Six Months.....	1.50
Three Months.....	.75

Postage to European and countries other than Great Britain and Colonies \$1.50 per year extra.

Entered as second-class matter March 6th, 1908, at the post office at Buffalo, N. Y., under the Act of Congress of March 3rd, 1879.

Advertisements—Advertising rates furnished on application. No advertisements but those of a reputable character will be inserted.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

Manuscripts will positively not be returned unless accompanied, by full postage for that purpose.

Vol. 23. TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 30, 1910. No. 42.

## !?: POINTS ABOUT PEOPLE :?!

## Sir Wilfrid Took the Wrong Cue.

WHEN anyone shakes hands with the Premier, says the Mail and Empire correspondent who has accompanied Sir Wilfrid Laurier to the West, he at once enquires the name and then makes some remark or comment designed to please the voter or his wife. If the name is Mrs. Jones, he insists that it must be Miss Jones, and if the nationality of the speaker is betrayed by the name that fact is seized upon to advantage, but now and then the most wily politician makes a mistake. At Selkirk the other afternoon the Premier was in fine fettle and had a glad hand and a winning smile for everybody. As he was driving off some voter grasped his hand enthusiastically.

"What is the name?"

"Sullivan."

"Oh, yes, Mr. Sutherland. I have not forgotten your name. It is a fine old Scotch name."

"To hell with the Scotch," responded the voter.

## Labor's Legal Representative.

MR. J. G. O'DONOGHUE, barrister, of Toronto, is gradually being recognized as a sort of permanent arbitrator for the workmen in all labor disputes. His father, D. J. O'Donoghue, was the first Labor member in Canada and representing the city of Ottawa in the Ontario Legislature during the seventies. J. G. O'Donoghue's early means enabled him to invest in nothing but education. He accordingly proceeded to annex any degrees or honors hanging around loose. He was gold medalist at the Separate High School in Toronto, the same at Trinity University, where he received the degree of B.C.L. with first-class honors, Thompson prize man at Toronto University, taking the degree of LL.B.; and graduated at the Law School in 1900 with several scholarships and first-class honors. He was almost immediately retained by the organized workers to represent them in their legal difficulties, and has been their counsel in all their Ontario



Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue.



AN IMITATOR OF ROOSEVELT.

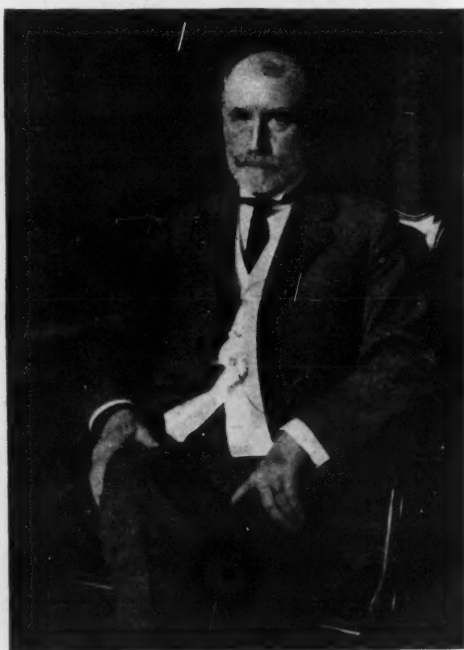
William Loeb, Jr., Collector of the Port of New York, is slated as Republican candidate for Governor of New York State. He was formerly private secretary to Roosevelt and, like him, believes in the political utility of being photographed as a mighty hunter. The animals at his saddle bow are rabbits.

battles ever since, besides acting in an advisory capacity all over Canada and the United States. He fought the celebrated case of the Metallic Roofing Company vs. Local Union No. 30 through all the Ontario Courts, and finally won success in the Privy Council. As parliamentary lobbyist for the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, he is known to every Minister, Senator and member of Parliament at Ottawa. Outside of his general practice he has of recent years been prominently before the public in connection with the administration of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. He easily holds the record as a conciliator under that Act, having acted upon over twenty-five boards, and in only two cases have the boards on which he has acted, failed to bring about a settlement. His labors in this connection have taken him all over Canada. A young man, of singular beauty, he is as readily recognized by it as a shamrock on the 12th of July. His presence has often helped toward a settlement where nothing else would, such has been the desire of the combatants to escape from his puns. As an essayist he has frequently appeared in magazines and the press, his most noted contribution being on "Canadian Copyright in its Constitutional and International Aspects."

## Canadian Soldier Knighted.

AMONG the Canadians who received Knighthood on the distribution of the King's Birthday Honors, but whose name was overlooked by the cable correspondents, was Major-General Sir Frederick William Benson, who received the high and merited honor of being made a K.C.B.

Major-General Benson, who has had a long and distinguished career in the Army, was born at St. Catharines, Ontario, in 1842, his father being the late Senator J. R. Benson. While still a boy at Upper Canada College, young Mr. Benson had his baptism of fire, when he assisted in repelling the Fenian raid. He then decided on a military



A MAYOR WHO DOES THINGS.

Hon. W. J. Gaynor, the chief magistrate of New York city, who is achieving a great success by acting on his own initiative and letting political organizations go to pot.

career, and entered the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. Here he received a sword of honor for exemplary conduct, and in 1869 was gazetted out as a cornet to the 21st Hussars, then quartered at Lucknow. For eight years he served in India, and then was at the Staff College, returning to India in 1881 for nine more years. From 1892-94 he commanded the Egyptian cavalry, and then occupied various posts in England. In the South African war he acted as chief staff officer to the division commanded by General Sir T. Kelly-Kenny. This gave him hard work and heavy responsibilities, but he was always found equal to the occasion. It must have been a pleasure to him to participate with so many other Canadians in the capture of Cronje's army at Paardeberg on Majuba Day in 1900. After the capture of Bloemfontein, Colonel Benson assisted General Kelly-Kenny in clearing and subjugating the Orange River Colony. From 1903-7 he was Director of Transports and Remounts, and at the end of last year was placed on the retired list. It is said that he will reside in Canada hereafter. He is a brother-in-law of Mr. D. R. Wilkie, of Toronto.

Anywhere there is some likelihood that hereafter The Outlook will have its football and prize fight news edited properly.—Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

## The Duke of Connaught as Chief of The Six Nation Indians

THE ensuing article is clipped from The Quebec Telegraph, and contains one or two errors. For instance, it is stated that the Duke of Connaught is the only living white man who is a chief of the Six Nations. The same honor was conferred upon Sir Henry Pellatt a few weeks ago. How many Canadians are aware, asks The Telegraph, that the Duke of Connaught, the only surviving son of Queen Victoria, who is to become Governor-General of Canada, that they will at last have, what many wish for, a "native" Canadian, bearing an ancient Canadian title, as Governor-General of all the Dominion? And it would be hard to find a man more Canadian than any one of those fifty chiefs who composed the parliament of the ancient Iroquois nation, that loyal race of redskins that has fought for the British Crown against all the enemies thereof, adhering to the British flag through all the wars against both the French and the colonists.

Arthur, Duke of Connaught, is the only living white man who to-day has an undisputed right to the title of "Chief of the Six Nations of Indians," (known collectively as the Iroquois). He possesses the privilege of sitting in their councils, of casting his vote on all matters relative to the governing of the tribes, the disposal of reservation lands, the appropriation of both the principal and interest of more than half a million dollars those tribes hold in Government bonds at Ottawa, accumulated in the sales of their land.

In short, were every drop of the blood in his royal veins red instead of blue, he could not be more fully qualified as an Indian chief than he now is, not even if his title were one of the hereditary ones, whose illustrious names comprised the Iroquois confederacy before the paleface ever set foot in America. It was on the occasion of



The latest portrait of the Duke of Connaught, Canada's next Governor-General. He is one of the few white men who has ever been made a Chief of the Six Nations.

his first visit to Canada in 1869, when he was little more than a boy, that Prince Arthur received, upon his arrival in Quebec, an address of welcome from his royal mother's "Indian children" on the Grand River reserve, in Brant County, Ontario. In addition to this welcome, they had a request to make of him—would he accept the title of "Chief" and visit their reserve to give them the opportunity of enforcing it?

One of the great secrets of England's success with savage races has been her consideration, her respect, her almost reverence of native customs, ceremonies and potentialities. She wishes her own customs and kings honored, so she freely accords like honors to her subjects, it matters not whether they be white, black, or red.

Young Prince Arthur was delighted. Royal lads are pretty much like other boys. The unique ceremony would be a break in the endless round of state receptions, banquets and addresses. So he accepted the redskins' compliment, knowing well that it was the loftiest honor that those people could confer upon a white man.

It was the morning of Oct. 1 when the royal train steamed into the little city of Brantford, where carriages awaited to take the prince and his sister to the old "Mohawk church," in which vicinity the ceremony was to take place. As the prince's special escort, Onwanonshyon, head chief of the Mohawks, rode on a jet black pony beside the carriage, garmented in full native costume, a buckskin suit, beaded moccasins, head band of owl's and eagle's feathers, and ornaments hammered from coin silver, that literally covered his coat and leggings. About his shoulders was flung a scarlet "blanket" consisting of the identical broadcloth from which the British tunics are made, this "hunched" with his shoulders from time to time in true Indian fashion.

As they drove along, the Prince chatted boyishly with his Mohawk escort, and once leaned forward to pat the black pony on his shining neck, and speaking admiringly of it. It was a warm autumn day, the roads were dry and dusty and after a mile or so the boy prince brought from beneath the carriage seat a basket of grapes. With his handkerchief he flected the dust from them and handed a branch to the chief and took one himself. An odd spectacle to the traversing of a country road. An English prince, and an Indian chief, riding amicably side by side, enjoying a banquet of grapes like two school boys.

Upon reaching the church, Prince Arthur leaped lightly to the green sward. For a moment he stood, gazing rigidly before him at his future brother chiefs. His escort had given him a faint idea of what he was to see, but he certainly never expected to be completely surrounded by three hundred full-blooded Iroquois braves and warriors, such as now encircled him on every side. Every Indian was in war paint and feathers, some stripped to the waist, their copper-colored skins brilliant with paints, dyes and patterns, all carried tomahawks, scalp knives and bows and arrows.

Every red throat gave a tremendous war whoop as the prince alighted, which was repeated again and again, as for that moment he stood, a slim, boyish figure, clad in light gray tweeds, a singular contrast to the stalwarts

in gorgeous costumes, who crowded about him. His young face paled to ashy whiteness. Then with true British grit he extended his right hand, and raised his black billy-cock with his left.

At the same time, he took one step forward. Then the war cries broke forth anew, deafening, savage, terrible cries, as one by one the entire three hundred filed past, the prince shaking hands with each one, and removing his glove to do so. This strange reception over, Onwanonshyon rode up, and flinging his scarlet "blanket" on the grass, dismounted, and asked the prince to stand on it.

Then stepped forward an ancient chief, father of Onwanonshyon, and speaker of the council. He was old in inherited and personal loyalty to the British Crown. He had fought under Sir Isaac Brock at Queenston Heights in 1812, while yet a mere boy, and upon him was laid the honor of making his Queen's son a chief. Taking Arthur by the hand, this venerable warrior walked slowly to and fro across the "blanket" chanting as he went the strange, wild formula of induction. From time to time he was interrupted by loud expressions of approval and assent from the large throng of encircling braves. But apart from this no sound was heard but the weird low monotony of a ritual older than the "white man's foot-prints" in North America.

It is necessary that the chiefs of each of these clans of the Mohawks assist in this ceremony. The veteran chief, who sang the formula, was of the Bear Clan, his son, Onwanonshyon, was of the Wolf (the clanship descends through the mother's side of the family). Then one other chief, of the Turtle Clan, and in whose veins coursed the blood of the historic Brant, now stepped to the edge of the "blanket." The chant ended, these two younger chiefs received the prince into the Mohawk tribe, conferring upon him the name of "Kavakondge," which means the "sun flying from east to west under the guidance of the Great Spirit."

Onwanonshyon then took from his waist a brilliant deep red sash heavily embroidered with beads, porcupine quills and dyed moose hair, placing it over the prince's left shoulder, and knotting it beneath his right arm. That ended the ceremony.

## Famous Artists to Exhibit.

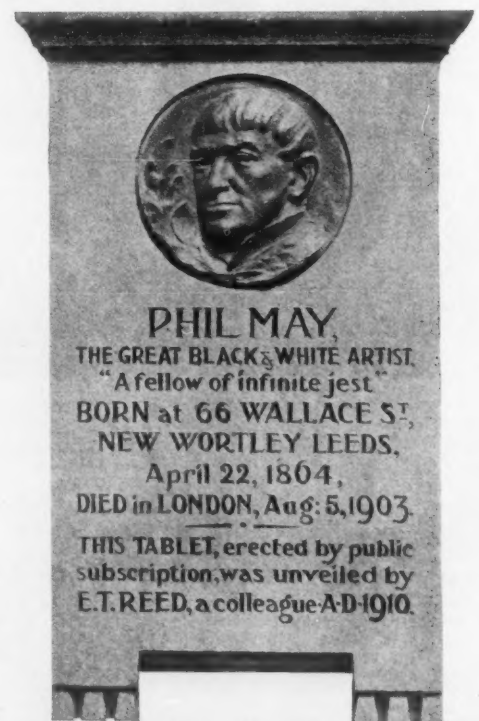
DR. ORR has received a communication from Mr. A. G. Temple, director of the Guild Hall Art Gallery, London, England, in reference to the art loan exhibit for this year's Exhibition, in which he says:

"I hope in a few days to be transmitting you a complete list of the works that are coming. In the purely loan collection are some of the best representative works of W. O. Richardson, R.A.; T. Fald, R.A.; Luke Fildes, R.A.; D. Y. Cameron, R.S.A.; Sir Noel Patton, R.S.A.; Peter Graham, R.A.; J. M. Swan, R.A.; Edward Stott, A.R.A.; G. Clausen, R.A.; Henry Moore, R.A.; Frank Holl, A.R.A.; Lord Leighton, P.R.A.; Adrien Stokes, A.R.A. . . . The French collection, of which there will be about 25 examples, will include some fine work by Gustave Courtois, Dagnan Bouveret, Leon L'Hermitte, Georges Rochegrosse, F. Roybet, W. Bongerueau, J. L. Gerome, Gaston la Touche, and Claude Monet."

Mr. Temple also states that a large number of the younger men like Lavery, Young Hunter and Alfred East will send works for purposes of sale.

## Radcliffe Still an Active Man.

THOSE who have read the accounts of the numerous hangings in the Province of Ontario at the hands of one Arthur Ellis have wondered perhaps what had become of John Radcliffe. Radcliffe, most skilful of executioners, is in the West and his abilities are by no means rusting for lack of use. An interview with him in the Daily Columbian of New Westminster, B.C., records a



MEMORIAL TO PHIL MAY.

To those who knew the work of the late Mr. Phil May, it is a matter of special satisfaction to note the memorial to him which has just been unveiled at Leeds, Eng., by a brother artist, Mr. E. T. Reed of Punch. The memorial tablet here reproduced is placed on the house in which Phil May was born in Leeds.

visit to that city. He said that he felt more at home in New Westminster than in any other city in Canada with the exception of Toronto. Mr. Radcliffe is not inactive, for at this city of his choice he hanged a Japanese murderer and in the same week put an end to two Indians who were lying under sentence of death at Kamloops. "The work is telling on me a good deal now," said the famous hangman, and added that continuous travel was impossible at his time of life. "As a matter of fact," he added, "there is too much work for a man of my profession in this country and I am glad to see that some provinces are engaging executioners of their own." He gave as an instance of the necessity for assistance that hangings were booked for the same day at Edmonton and in Ontario. Radcliffe incidentally mentioned his interest in the game of lacrosse and regretted that he could not entertain himself by visiting a match which seemed to be the most important event of the day in New Westminster. The reader can only express the hope that his interest in lacrosse was not professional.

# FROM RIDEAU HALL TO ESKIMO LAND

BY FORBES SUTHERLAND

FROM Rideau Hall and the robes of state to Fort Churchill and a "Huskie" artigi is somewhat of a cry, but that is the change His Excellency the Governor-General proposes to make when he takes his long journey to the shore of Hudson's Bay this summer.

Earl Grey has a hankering after the simple life and a desire to see Canada. Therefore he becomes a modern *chasseur du bois* and goes the right way about it. When he returns to England, after his tenure of office has expired, he will be able to say he has really seen and known the country he has governed. For Earl Grey is planning a trip few white men have taken, never before a Governor-General of Canada. He goes to far off Fort Churchill, on the shores of Hudson's Bay, the coming metropolis of Canada, the summer port and the terminus of railways (if Government engineers do not have a falling out in their reports before the people's money is voted.) He goes by the "rum" route, called because, in the olden days, the portages were rolled hard by the backs of rum the traders were transporting northward to trade with the Indians and Esquimaux.

This "rum" route, like all rum routes, is mostly downhill. It used to be a popular trail a century ago and as

Canadian trail to the Klondyke. He, with Sergeant Fitzgerald, and Lafferty and Tobin, the latter a couple of kids just turned loose from the Royal Military College, comprised the first party and were the first white men to reach Tagish in the palmy days of the gold rush overland. It took them a year and a half steady travelling by canoes and ponies and dogs to make the trip. Moodie then went to Africa with the Canadian Mounted Rifles and on his return, led the first expedition of police into Hudson's Bay in 1905. He has always been on the firing line, ever ready to take command of the farthest outposts.

From Gimli His Excellency will board the little police patrol boat Rainbow and steam a quiet couple of hundred miles to the northward until Norway House, the old Hudson's Bay trading post, the gateway of the north, is reached. Norway House is situated at the head waters of the Nelson river, and from here the real northern trip begins. Excessive luggage is discarded, kits are trimmed down to the vanishing point, and only the absolute necessities for a twenty days' river voyage are loaded into the canoes. It's a straight long run of roughly speaking five hundred miles from here to the bay; some days, if you have the luck and a fair wind, you may make eighty miles;

northern river, in consequence of the many shoals, and one has to keep a good lookout all the time for there are no ripples to mark the presence of the bars. A waterfall with a quick drop pulls you up short and you prepare for another portage.

From here the river divides into two branches. The west branch is the canoe route, while the east is the York boat route. A York boat, it may as well be explained here, is a large freight boat, flat bottomed and pointed sharply at both ends, used by the Hudson's Bay Company for carrying provisions and furs to the posts north of Norway House. These boats are home-made and are capable of carrying from six to seven tons with a crew of ten to twelve men. Then come a huge waterfall which drops you into Pipestone Lake, a beautiful little body of water full of islands covered with spruce, tamarack, balsam and birch, more rapids and waterfalls and portages, and finally Cross Lake, where there is a small trading post. The staunch log fort and the open fire may look good, but it is not well to linger if you want to make the bay before the ice forms. Another stretch of fifteen miles brings you past five long portages and five bad rapids into Lake Sipewik, the haunted lake of the north. Sipewik is a veritable maze and even the Indians have been known to get lost on its waters, hunting in and out amongst the little islands which stud its surface like cloves in a ham. They are all of the same size, and all look alike.

Lake Sipewik empties into a swift and well defined stream. The land on each bank is high and the rocks, which from now on you will see to the coast, begin to appear. Rapid after rapid is shot in quick succession, and it is not long before your canoe is warped to the bank at the head of the grand rapids, thirty miles from Split Lake. Up to the present Split Lake post has been your objective, for it marks the half-way house between Norway and York.

At Split Lake some few years ago a passing traveller paused to remark to the old Hudson's Bay traders: "I suppose society is so scarce here that you have those tame rabbits to keep you company?"

"Those be na tame rabbits," said the Orkneyman in charge. "They be wild bunnies and they're dom poor company."

Churchill and eventually out onto the bay. This route is used mostly in the winter time when everything is frozen over and one travels with dogs. It is shorter and saves you a long, arduous trip up the open coast.

But this being summer, you will likely forego the long portage and the misery of the muskies, and continue down the Nelson. By this you will miss Lake Assen and some of the finest fishing in the world, but "kiam" as the Indians say. This is not a fishing trip.

Although the Nelson river, from Split Lake to Hudson's Bay, has not received the exploitation it might have were it a few hundred miles to the southward as a tourist route, travellers have no hesitation whatever in saying that it is the grandest, most magnificent stream they have ever seen. The huge volume of water, which is perpetually draining down from the prairies and even farther west, rolling along at a high rate of speed, with every now and again a drop of such a height that a beautiful clear waterfall is formed, makes the natural scenic beauty of the river unsurpassed. Add to this the high cut banks, past which the waters eddy and whirl, and the great rock formations of the northern barren land which seem to rampart an otherwise rockless formation, and you have a sight well worth travelling many miles to see. Even the Indians, whose eyes for beauty and art, unfortunately, have so far remained undeveloped, will tell you that the Nelson is "adiga," the highest compliment that can be paid it, and whoop with pure joy as they shoot their canoes through its waters. It is almost one continuous run of excitement for over two hundred miles. You shoot a rapid, and before your breath has come back to your body, you shoot a second one and a third, and scarcely has the spray from the last dried on your face than down you go, rushing madly through another. From this do not imagine for an instant that it is merely a case of guiding a canoe and eventually shooting out into the salt salt waters of Hudson's Bay. Far from it. There are portages to be made, long and many. The rapids one shoots keep every man of the crew on the *qui vive*.

There is one resting place on the mad rush down. It is Gull Lake, but there is no trading post there now and seldom any Indians, so one hastens on after, perhaps, a night spent in the quiet minus the roar of the rapids ringing in your ears. From Gull Lake to York Factory is approximately one hundred and fifty miles, and the fall of the water in that distance is about four hundred and forty feet. There are no waterfalls on this stretch. It is all swift currents and powerful rapids. Also, from now on, the river widens perceptibly, becomes quite as wide as the St. Lawrence at Quebec, if not a little wider.

Near Mosquito Creek, just north of the Kettle river, the tang of the ocean breeze salts your cheek and the water itself shows traces of becoming saline. Then you notice a slight rise and fall of the tide and you know for a certainty that the great inland sea is not far away. Far away to the northward a huge hazy object rises to view. It becomes more and more distinct as you force the canoes along, until you see ahead of you the clearly defined outline of Fiamborough Head. The roar of the rapids is blended with the sullen crash of surf, and you realize that the canoe journey of five hundred miles is nearly at an end, for far away before you stretches the icy water of Hudson's Bay.

It's an inspiration, that first glimpse of the bay, one you can never forget. A boundless ocean, bleak and dreary, it looks, with here and there, if a northeast wind has been blowing, a glistening iceberg rocking serenely like a full rigged ship becalmed with all sails set.

The Indians become fearsome and troubled for they are out of their element on the sea, and they make all haste to round the Beacon and make for York, hugging the shore as close as they dare as they paddle anxiously along. It's not far from the mouth of the Nelson to the trading post, but all hands breathe a sigh of relief when the pickets of the stockade come into view. For behind them troubles are at an end, and a hot pot of tea is on the boil.

York Factory to-day is the York Factory of two hundred years ago. It has not changed, nor will it likely ever change so long as there is fur to be had in the country and little else. It is to the Indian what Paris is to the European. It is the centre of all good things. For, in the last two hundred years or more, York has never run short of grub—a great boast in the north where grub is proverbially short. Here, then, the grub box will be cleaned out and refilled. The remnant of flour, wet and soggy from rain and rapids, so dearly cherished while coming down the river, will be cast aside and hungrily devoured, sack and all, by the Husky dogs, and replaced by a brand new XXX from the Hudson's Bay stores. Blankets will be dried out, socks mended and the last vestige of outer store clothing thrown away. Duck and flannel will be replaced by fur and deerskins, for it is getting chilly now, and the long cold sail up the coast in an open boat, usually in stormy or at the best foggy and rainy weather, is anything but pleasant in white man's gear. Become an Eskimo in dress and you will be happy.

A hundred and eighty miles up the west coast of Hudson's Bay now lie before you before the ultima Thule of the trip is reached. The Indians who have thus far piloted you in safety will go no farther. They return the road they have come, tracking and poling up the swift rapids you have shot with ease. You take to a coast boat and a crew of Eskimo, a hardy and courageous lot of little men who, unlike the Indians, must travel with their families when they set forth on a trip. One might at first think that this would be a great setback, but, on the contrary, it is quite the opposite. The women cook and sew and pitch the camp ashore, and are quite as good sailors as their husbands and brothers when at sea. In fact there is nothing more comfortable in the north than living on the trail with a well regulated Eskimo family.

Fort Churchill, as everyone knows, is the coming metropolis of the north. To-day its population, white, brown and red, numbers about three hundred. Sometimes, when the bands come in from their hunting excursions, the Indians from the south and the Eskimo from the north, there are twice that number. But more often not a hundred pair of ears hear the little church bell on the mission station ring out across the ice. Earl Grey will find the old fort, flanked by the mission on one side and the mounted police barracks on the other, half a hundred tepees pitched in the willows inland and half a hundred more igloos built upon the beach. It is a gay little place, for here the Indians and the Eskimo meet to barter amongst themselves and sometimes fight; and it is a quiet night indeed, during the summer months, when a *houla houla* is not being danced along the pebbly beach and an Indian puskie whooped up back in the bushes. Then the deep noted tom toms of the Indians vie with the drums of the Eskimo and the harsh *hunha hunha* breaks in rudely on the low swaying almost sweet voices of the Husky maidens, who sing as they dance.

At Fort Churchill His Excellency and his party will find a Government steamer lying off the land waiting to take them home. Perhaps there will be letters and papers from civilization, but best of all, there will be a bath and something else to wet a shaving brush with than what remains in the coffee kettle after breakfast.



The Chief of the Whale River Eskimos.



Kyaks, or Eskimo canoes, on Hudson's Bay.



A Saulteaux or jumping water birch-bark on Lake Winnipeg.



A camp on the Nelson, near Split Lake.



A coast boat such as Earl Grey will travel in from York Factory to Fort Churchill.

well travelled both summer and winter as a turnpike road. But of late years it has fallen into disrepute. Civilization drove out the rum, and the railways and steamships changed the route. Traders and Indians still come and go, and the portages are still packed hard, but to most Canadians it is as undiscovered a land as the barren grounds to the east and west of it are to the pelicans.

At Gimli, Manitoba, His Excellency and party will say farewell to the white collar and boiled shirt of civilization and don the garb of the backwoodsman. The party, by the way, will consist of Professor John Macnaughton, of McGill University, Dr. Macrae, of Montreal, as medical man, and an escort of Royal Northwest Mounted Police under the command of Major Moodie, of Arctic fame. All around it looks like a very congenial party. Professor Macnaughton is a keen, perceptive Scotchman, and as fine company as one could well wish for. He was a great footballer in his day, but of late he has turned to religion and taken on perhaps a wee bit too much adipose tissue to make the portages without blowing. Jack Macrae, besides being one of the best known of the younger generation of medical practitioners in Montreal, is noted as a wit of some renown and an after-dinner speaker of no mean order. When not craftily engaged in dissecting a germ through his microscope in the laboratory of the Royal Victoria Hospital he may invariably be found penning sonnets and rhymes of one kind and another to the dames of his acquaintance. They are good rhymes too, if the word of the goddesses to whom they are dedicated may be taken as evidence.

Major Moodie is a born bushman and northern traveller. He can drive dogs, pack ponies and paddle canoes with any Indian. Those who have been on the trail with him say he gets the "grouch" occasionally, and the "grouch" in the north is worse than the "pip" in the south. But, be that as it may, no one can teach him the lore one only learns by experience. The major started barrack room life as a business man. That was in Regina many years ago. He was placed in charge of the depot canteen, but the beer ran short and the debts ran long and they shipped him off to Edmonton to cut an all

other days it will be blood sweating work to make ten. The flies are bad and the rapids are dangerous.

For two hundred years and more the Nelson has been the main artery of commerce of the York, Oxford and Norway House traders and the Saulteaux Indians, and for not a year has a summer slipped by without the death by drowning of some unfortunate traveller. Often it is only a half-breed, tracking up a rapid, who loses his footing and grasp of the tump line and plunges into the whirl of the waters, not to be seen again until picked up livid and lifeless miles below. Again, it is a fully manned York boat, laden with supplies, which is wrecked with its Indian crew pulling like mad for the shore. The Indians are a lazy lot, and in attempting to make the portages as short as possible land as near the head of a waterfall as they dare. Sometimes the steersman cuts it too fine, the bowsman is unable to make fast, and the racing current wrenches them over and into the whirlpool below. Sometimes it is a birchbark, with squaws and paposes, and dogs and camp gear, a whole Indian family and all their belongings, but this is not often, for even the Indians are wary in their fragile canoes.

Glance at the map and get your eye on the Nelson. Then run your finger along all the lakes and rivers whose waters form those of the Nelson. You will find that, from Edmonton in the north, to as far south as the international boundary, all the rivers, with the Red, Lake Winnipeg and Lake Manitoba included, help swell the volume of this little known stream. From this it may be seen that the Nelson is a large, imposing and important waterway. Cast a chip in the Saskatchewan at its headquarters away up in the Rocky Mountains, and, if it pilots itself well, it will, in time, float out onto the waters of Hudson's Bay.

From Norway House the dip of the paddles brings you half a day's journey through Little Playgreen Lake, which ends at the Great Sea Falls. Here the first portage must be made for the drop is well over five feet. Then on for another half day the river is slow, winding in and out amidst countless islands. The water seems thick and milky, not clear and bright as one would expect in a

Split Lake, as a matter of fact, is the wildest, most God-forsaken spot on the face of the globe, but the few inhabitants are most hospitable, kindly souls, and when you ply the paddles to the northward again you will be sorry to leave. At Split Lake there's a fork in the trail. One route leads you across a long muskeggy portage to the westward and you eventually reach the headwaters of the Little Churchill river, which in turn, by many manœuvres and divers windings in and out, brings you to the Deer river, which brings you to the mighty



An Eskimo and his bride at Fort Churchill. The charming couple are dressed in summer garb.

## ALLAN LINE

First to adopt Steel Construction, 1879. First to adopt Bilge Keels, 1881. First to adopt Turbine Engines, 1905. J.W.T.F.

### Passenger Services

MONTHLY TO LIVERPOOL  
(Royal Mail Service)  
MONTHLY TO GLASGOW  
MONTHLY TO HAVRE (FRANCE)  
AND LONDON

### TURBINE STEAMERS FAST TWIN SCREW STEAMERS

For rates, sailings, and full particulars apply to any S.S. Agent, or

THE ALLAN LINE  
General Agency for Ontario,  
77 Yonge St., Toronto.  
Main 2131.

### "THE COMPLETE HOTEL" STATLER THE BUFFALO. 450 ROOMS WITH BATH AND CIRCULATING ICE WATER \$1.50 UP.

NIAGARA RIVER LINE  
NIAGARA NAVIGATION COMPANY  
BUFFALO  
NIAGARA FALLS  
TORONTO  
ROUTE  
8 TRIP SERVICE  
(Sunday Excepted)

LV. TORONTO 7.30 9.00 10.00 11.00 A.M.  
2.00 3.45 5.15 7.00 P.M.

TICKET OFFICE:  
Ground Floor Traders Bank Bldg., 68 Yonge St.

### TURBINIA FOR HAMILTON 80 MILE TRIP FOR 50c

Good all day Wednesday and Saturday or 10 single trips for \$2.50, good during season for use of family or friends.

SINGLE FARE 50c. RETURN 75c.  
GRIMSBY BEACH and return, \$1.25;  
BRANTFORD, \$1.50.

TURBINIA leaves Bay St. Wharf, 8 a.m., 2 p.m.  
Leaves Hamilton, 10.45 a.m., 5.30 p.m.  
Maccas and Modjeska tickets honored.

### OCEAN LIMITED CANADA'S SUMMER TRAIN via Intercolonial Ry. Leaves Montreal 7.30 p.m. daily except Saturday, for Quebec and Principal Points in the Provinces by the Sea

Grand Trunk Day trains from Toronto make direct connection.  
Full information from Toronto Ticket Office, 51 King St. east (King Edward Hotel Block).

### R&O Daily Service. Steamers "Toronto" and "Kingston"

3.00 p.m., for Rochester, 1,000 Islands, "Shooting the Rapids," Montreal, Historical Quebec, Murray Bay, Tadoussac and Saguenay River.

### POPULAR Saturday to Monday Outings at very low rates to Rochester, 1,000 Island ports, Brockville and Prescott.

For tickets and berth reservations, apply at new ticket office, 46 Yonge Street, corner Wellington Street.

### ATLANTIC ROYALS

Less than Six Days  
From Port to Port  
The "ROYAL EDWARD" completes the trip from Bristol to Quebec in 5 days, 23 hrs., 30 min.  
The new triple-screw turbine steamers of Canadian Northern Steamships, Limited, "Royal Edward" and "Royal George," sail fortnightly between Montreal, Quebec & Bristol.  
Apply local Steamship Agent, or H. C. BOURLIER, General Agent, Toronto.

All people who appreciate the best should send to R. A. HARRIS for booklet, Peninsula Resort, Atherley, near Orillia.

# LONDON LETTER

LONDON, July 16th, 1910.  
SPORTING events have filled our minds for the past couple of weeks, but all the successes have been overshadowed by the tragic death of that intrepid flying-man whose career came to a sudden and untimely end last Tuesday. Mr. Rolls, who was a son of Lord and Lady Llangattock, and has, I believe relations in Toronto, was one of the men of whom English hopes were concentrated in the field of aviation. He was one of the first to go in for motor-racing, and taught the present King how to manage a motor car. He had been experimenting with flying machines for some time, and much was expected of him in the future. It was while the beautiful Army airship, the Beta, was circling over London, having come from Aldershot, cheering the public with the thought that England was making strides towards the conquest of the air, that the bulletins announced the fatal accident at Bournemouth. And the very next day the papers were full of the deaths of five more aviators on the Continent.

CANADA'S wins at Henley and Bisley were extremely popular. It was much feared that the Germans would carry off the prize at Henley, won by "Pegs," so everyone rejoiced that if the cup had to leave England it was still in the family, which was a great thing, after all. Naturally, many Canadians have been out to Henley and Bisley to see how their fellow-countrymen were getting on, and to cheer the competitors. Really, if one may judge by the hosts of Canadians from all parts of the Dominion, holidaying in England, it will soon be more original to spend the summer in Canada than to pay a visit to the Old Country. At one time it seemed a great event to take a trip to England, but splendid travelling facilities, and increased prosperity have made it an easy matter. All the women who come over are, of course, wild over the shops, and at the present time the July sales are on, which tempt the least susceptible with bargains. If you hover near any group of Canadians or Americans on Regent or Oxford streets, you hear them tell of the wonderful lace at So-and-So's and the gloves and summer frocks which are being given away almost at some other big place. In another two or three weeks or less, London will be given up to the tourists, for all the Londoners themselves will have fled to Scotland and to the country, not to return till the end of September. In Canada, July and August are the holiday months, but here August and September are devoted to holiday-making. This is, partly, because school holidays are arranged differently from the methods in vogue on the other side of the water.

AFTER three weeks of bad weather we are having genuine warm balmy summer air and sunshine. The parks are fresh and green, people are wearing summer clothes—and colors are so welcome again—and there is a good deal going on in the way of garden parties, sales of work at fashionable houses, small dances and dinners. The theatres are still crowded with fashionable people, which a little later will be full of visitors, including "The Dollar Princess" and other popular pieces among the sights. At Daly's, by-the-by, the management has made the place look very fresh and cool, by covering the velvet seats with pretty flowered chintz, which also adorns the boxes, and gives the effect of a drawing room in its summer petticoats. Perhaps the light chintz does not show up the pretty frocks so well as a dark color, but who would expect a man to consider that?

THE question of Women's Suffrage has been, naturally, interesting a great many people since it has been before the House of Commons. The pessimists feel that it is dead, as a result of the attitude of the House, but the optimists look upon the large majority in favor of its future discussion as a good omen. There is a big meeting to-day of the "Antis," who feel that to foist this cruel burden upon defenseless women—this is their phrase, not mine—would be a wicked thing. For my own part, I always feel amused when I hear that to cast a vote once in a long time for a favored candidate is to result in the neglect of the home, the ruin of domestic life, and countless jars in the family. I wonder if the power to vote has had this effect in the case of men? and after all, if women feel it is a heavy burden they can follow the example of a great many men who are without public spirit, and refrain from making use of the vote.

It is difficult to understand why one's whole disposition and character should be changed by possessing certain privileges. I refrain from saying "rights" because the "Antis" say that voting is not a right at all. However, who wants to talk politics in this lovely weather with the flowers blazing, and the fountains playing in the squares and parks? Around the Queen Victoria Memorial, near Buckingham Palace, the flowers are literally blazing, for there are great beds of scarlet geraniums set in the green grass, and backed by the white balustrades and big gates, presented by the Overseas Dominions.

THE action of the King in deciding that at the Opening of Parliament, and on all great occasions special suitable accommodation must be provided for the representatives of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South



EXPLORER AND NOVELIST.  
Madame Delarue-Mardrus, who has won much success with her novels and poems, finds time to accompany her husband, Dr. Mardrus, on many of his explorations in North Africa. In the picture Madame Delarue-Mardrus is wearing the costume she adopts for journeys in out-of-the-way places.

Africa, will give greater satisfaction in those countries. Hitherto the foreign Ambassadors have been much better placed, and though it is quite right for the guests to have the best we can offer, there is no reason why the members of the family should, so to speak, sit in an ante-room when there are family affairs on the tapis. It is not for nothing that the King has visited his dominions overseas, and is in sympathetic touch with them. Everyone feels that Earl Grey, who sailed yesterday for Canada, has done a great deal for the country over here. He has boomed Canada unceasingly, and urged English people to give a great deal of attention to the great Dominion. As I have mentioned before in these columns, there is a surprising amount of interest in Canada taken in England, and a great deal of accurate information scattered about. It is true that at the splendid "Britannia's Muster," in the Naval and Military Tournament, Canada was represented—but there, never mind, and we'll forgive the authorities, provided they don't do it again. M. E. MACL. M.

### An Italian Funeral.

HUMBLY, O humbly, in slow procession, the hearse and horses, the drivers and mourners  
Trail between tenements hung with dark faces and eddying crowds at the gray street corners—  
Clouds hold the skies, the gutter is muddy, workmen are ripping the streets for a sewer.  
And lo, to a drum-throb musicians are leading the dead, the dead to a church of the poor.  
And lo, to that music yon swarthy Italians between them are sawing a pine-beam in half,  
The dead-march rhythm runs through their labor; they swing, they sweat, they grumble and laugh;  
Hurrying men greet each other and juggle on errands of business; all are alive:  
But the dead trails through the red storm of living, and the mourners are dumb in the loud man-hive.  
He is gone: one mouth less now to be filled; but, oh, one toiler less: he is gone!  
A month shall you nearly starve for the burial: you must pay, pay dearly for leave to mourn.  
And why do you do it? Is there love among shadows, in cellars; have you dreamt of eternal life?  
Were you led, after all, by the flaming Vision O son, O brother, O mother, O wife?  
—James Oppenheim.

Great Britain will never again feel equal to the task of having a king's funeral and T. R. all in the same week.—Houston Post.

We have it now on the highest Republican authority of the Lodge committee that the high cost of living is due entirely to high prices. Philadelphia Record.



THE WINNIPEG FOUR AT PRACTICE.  
The winners of the Stewards' Cup at Henley, F. F. Carruthers, C. E. Allen, G. B. Aldous, and C. S. Riley, are in the above picture seen in practice. Some of the British papers described them as a "foreign" entry.

## WESTON'S REAL HOME MADE and FRUIT BREAD

you will find on the tables of the most prominent people in Toronto.

It is specially adapted for Lunches and Teas—it cuts so thin and firm, and does not crumble.

George Weston, Manufacturer  
Cor. Soho and Phoebe Streets Phone Main 329

## The Bell Piano

Those who know the Bell Piano best—who have used it under conditions most trying to an instrument—are the ones who are loudest in its praise.

Its tone-retaining qualities are a revelation to piano lovers.

146 Yonge Street.

### Eight Sound Reasons Why You Should Buy

## NA-DRU-CO

(Pronounced NA-DRU-KO)

### Medicinal and Toilet Preparations

#### Because They are

1. Guaranteed by the largest wholesale Drug Firm in America—the National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited, with a paid-up capital of over \$5,000,000.

2. Made of Purest Ingredients every ounce of which has passed rigid tests for strength and purity.

3. Compounded by Expert Chemists who are legally qualified to dispense prescriptions.

4. Made according to Proven Formulae that have been tested for years for safety and efficiency.

5. A Complete Trade-marked Line. Practically every Toilet or Medicinal preparation you ever need is put up under the name and trade-mark shown above.

6. Made in Canada by Canadians—for Canadians' benefit.

7. On Sale Throughout Canada. If your druggist hasn't the particular Na-Dru-Co article you need he can get it within 2 days.

8. A "Money Back" Proposition. If any Na-Dru-Co preparation is unsatisfactory we will gladly refund your money.

Na-Dru-Co Sugar of Milk. Pure and absolutely reliable.

Na-Dru-Co Complexion Cream. Prevents tan and sunburn—removes wrinkles.

Na-Dru-Co Shaving Stick. The Luck in the Glass Case.

Na-Dru-Co Talcum Powder. 2 kinds—Violet—Rose—Flesh Color. Gems of refreshment and refinement.

Na-Dru-Co Tooth Paste. Cleanses throughout—prevents decay—makes the teeth beautifully white.

### National Drug and Chemical Company

of Canada, Limited

WHOLESALE BRANCHES AT:

Halifax, St. John, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Nelson, Vancouver, Victoria.

It has no equal for keeping the skin soft smooth and white at all seasons

"The Queen of Toilet Preparations"  
BEETHAM'S  
LAVOLA  
SOOTHING AND REFRESHING  
after Cycling, Motoring, Boating, Tennis, etc.  
M. BEETHAM & SON  
CHELTENHAM, ENGLAND  
Ask your chemist for it and accept no substitute

It entirely removes and prevents all ROUGHNESS, REDNESS, IRRITATION, HEAT, etc. Invaluable for preserving the skin and complexion from the effects of sun, winds and hard water

J. Simon  
59 Fg. St. Martin  
PARIS, FRANCE

Brightness and Freshness of youth are preserved to the complexion by  
CRÈME SIMON  
POUDRE SAVON

From all Chemists and Perfumers

**TORONTO COLLEGE OF MUSIC LIMITED**  
12 and 14 Pembroke Street.  
F. H. TORRINGTON, Mus. Doc. (Tor.),  
Musical Director.  
COLLEGE RE-OPENS  
Thursday, September 1st.  
Send for new Calendar and Syllabus.

**ARTHUR BLIGHT**  
Concert Baritone  
Teacher of Singing. Vocal Director  
Ontario Ladies College.  
Studio: Nordheimer's, 15 King Street  
East. Phone Main 4889.

**MENDELSSOHN CHOIR**  
OF TORONTO  
A. S. VOGT, CONDUCTOR.  
For all information regarding Concerts,  
membership in Chorus, etc., address  
T. A. Reed, Secretary, 319 Markham  
Street, Toronto.

**J. D. A. TRIPP**  
For Piano Instruction and Concert-  
Apply Toronto Conservatory of Music

**DR. ALBERT HAM**  
Voice Production and Singing  
Toronto Conservatory of Music, or  
561 Jarvis Street.

**FRANK S. WELSMAN**  
Pianist  
Studio for Lessons at Toronto Con-  
servatory of Music.  
Residence, 30 Wilcocke Street.

**FRANK E. BLACHFORD**  
Solo Violinist  
Studio for teaching—  
Conservatory of Music, 168  
Carlton Street.

**FRANKLIN RIKER**  
(Tenor Soloist of New York)  
Teacher of the Psychology of Singing.  
In Toronto during the Summer months.  
For terms, etc., address 11 Row-  
anwood Avenue.

**P. J. McAVAY**  
Teacher of Singing  
Studio: 88 Beaconsfield  
Voices tested free.

**H. ETHEL SHEPHERD**  
Soprano, Concert and Oratorio  
Pupil of Oscar Saenger, New York;  
Frank Sing Clark, Paris; Jean de  
Rezko, Paris. Voice Instruction. Stu-  
dio: Toronto Conservatory of Music

**FRANK CONVERSE SMITH**  
Violinist  
Studios at Dominion Chambers, corner  
of College St. and Spadina Ave.  
Phone College 4799.

**PERCY R. HOLLINSHEAD**  
Lyric, Dramatic Tenor  
Soloist Bloor St. Presbyterian Church  
Studio: Nordheimer's, 15 King St. E.  
Method: Nordheim Italian—"Bel Canto."

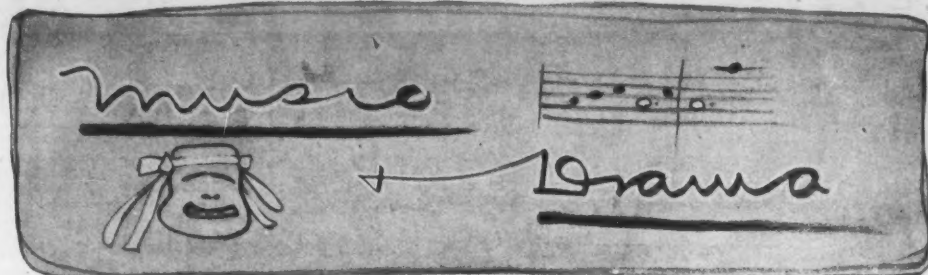
**FLETCHER MUSIC METHOD**  
For Teachers and Children.  
Mrs. C. Farmer, 780 Bathurst Street.  
Advanced Piano and Theory  
E. J. Farmer, B.A., A.T.C.M.  
Pupil of Schreck, Hoffmann and Wen-  
ding, Leipzig. 750 Bathurst Street, or  
Toronto Conservatory of Music.  
Phone: College 3791.

**A. L. MADELINE CARTER**  
Soprano  
Studios: Toronto Conservatory of  
Music and Loretto Abbey.

**J. W. L. FORSTER**  
Portrait Painter  
Studio: 24 King Street West

**ROYAL ALEXANDRA**  
—WHERE IT IS COOL—  
WEEK OF AUGUST 1  
THE  
**PERCY HASWELL PLAYERS**  
PRESENT  
**THE LIGHT ABOVE**  
Written ex-  
pressly for  
Miss Haswell,  
by Edwin Mil-  
ton Royle,  
author of "The  
Squaw Man."  
A story of  
a wife's awak-  
ening.  
Evenings and Saturday Mat.: Lower  
Floor (reserved) 50c. Balconies, 25c.  
Wednesday Mat.: Entire house, 25c.

**WHERE FUN IS KING**  
**Scarboro Beach**  
FREE—NERVO, the Human  
Comet, in his Death-De-  
fying Chest Dive and Slide  
for Life from a 60-foot  
Ladder.  
Free Sacred Concerts  
To-morrow 3 and 8 p.m.  
See the Human Butterfly, the  
Street of Cairo, the Midway and  
100 other attractions.  
**COME WITH THE CROWDS**



Robert W. Smiley, character comedian, with the Percy Haswell Players at the Royal Alexandra Theatre.

WHAT was christened "the cup and saucer drama" by the contemporary critics of Thomas W. Robertson, its originator, is seen in its milkiest and most sugary manifestation in the production of "School" at the Royal Alexandra theatre this week. The career of Robertson was, in a sense, a remarkable one; with the exception of W. S. Gilbert, who comes a little later, he is the only dramatist of the middle years of the nineteenth century whose works may be said to survive. Born in 1820, he died at the age of 42. A forty-year-old play of his, "Caste," has this spring been played in New York with an "all-star" cast with immense success. Another, "David Garrick," is the favorite stalking horse of several stars. The public does not object at all to the fact that the basis of them is purely factitious. These pieces are, of course, much more solid in structure than "School," but Robertson throughout his career used the soft pedal, and may be said to have done more than any man of his time to banish mock heroics from the English-speaking stage. No man was more bitterly assailed, yet he rightly apprehended the trend of public taste and the quiet comedy with the "pink tea" atmosphere has ever since his day remained characteristic of the London stage. The series which established a school was written for the Prince of Wales theatre in the four years between 1866 and 1870 and included in addition to "Caste" and "School": "Ours," "Play" and "M.P." In the dialogue of "School" which is obviously intended for the bread and butter miss will be found several allusions to the new ideas involved in placing such a piece on the stage. There are also many graceful touches of a purely literary nature which sound strangely in the ears of a generation of playgoers accustomed to the terse dialogue of Mr. Eugene Walter. To two factors do Robertson's plays mainly owe their continued popularity. One is the fact that

Robertson, originally an actor himself, has that knowledge of histrionic effect which enables him to make each role that he presents an opportunity for the actor to show his virtuosity. The other is that he was the first of the English dramatists to persistently preach democracy. Thus he got hold of the public mind in which democratic ideas have steadily been maturing. The thought involved in Tennyson's lines:

"Kind hearts are more than coronets.  
And simple faith than Norman blood,"

which he quotes in "Caste" will be found to run through "School" in which a lord marries a poor pupil teacher and there is a touch of it even in "David Garrick." It was a subject on which Robertson evidently had strong convictions and for this reason "Caste," his finest play, is almost entitled to be called a drama with a thesis. Miss Percy Haswell did wisely to play "School" in the costume of the sixties. Allusions by a young leading man to his having been wounded at the battle of Inkermann, which was fought in 1855, would sound strangely from a man in modern garb. Miss Haswell, herself, was charming in the ingenué of Naomi Tighe, designed as a fresh young English girl of the type of his sister, Madge, afterwards known to fame as Mrs. Kendal. Miss Rachel Crown was charming both in laughter and pathos as "Bella the Cinderella." Miss Helen Hilton was also excellent as the stuttering girl in the school room scenes which are about as realistic to our sophisticated audiences as the vaudeville sketch presented by AL. Beech and the Three Rose Buds. Miss Angela Ogden was also most capable in the old woman's role. The men were out of the picture for some reason or other. Only Mr. Smiley, as Dr. Sutcliffe, and Mr. Bryant Washburn, as Crux the usher, Uriah Heep's understudy, were capable. The more famous role of Poyntz, Beau Farintosh and Lord Beaufoy gave no suggestion, whatever, of the British aristocracy of which they were supposed to be types.

**SHEA'S THEATRE**  
Matinees: Daily 25c. WEEK OF AUG. 1st. Evenings: 25, 50, 75c.  
The Original Pianologue Girl,  
**AUGUSTA GLOSE**  
Types of Girls and Impersonations of Children.  
Billy GASTON and D'ARMOND.  
In their own songs and Nifty Nonsense.  
EMPIRE COMEDY FOUR  
"What's the Answer?"  
May MELVILLE and Robert HIGGINS  
"Just a Little FUN."  
ERGOTTI LILLIPUTIANS.  
Sensational Risley Act.  
**THE CHAS. AHEARN TROUPE**  
OF CYCLING COMEDIANS.  
WILLIAM PERRY.  
In "The Lagoon."  
THE KINETOGRAPH.  
All New Pictures.  
Special Extra Attraction.  
**SIX MUSICAL CUTTYS**  
America's Foremost Musical Family.

of the offerings yet made by the Percy Haswell Players. The second act, which takes place on board an ocean liner, will be most effective. It is in this act that a famous ship concert for charity takes place and this gives plenty of scope for the various talents of the company.

SHEA'S magnificent new theatre at Victoria and Richmond sts., opens next Monday. The opening bill at Canada most modern and handsome vaudeville house will include many features well known in the vaudeville world. Miss Augusta Glose, the original pianologue girl; Billy Gaston and Isabel D'Armond in "Nifty Nonsense"; the Chas. Ahearn Troupe, cycling comedians; Six Musical Cuttys, brothers and sisters; Ergotti Lilliputians, sensational risley act; William Perry in "The Lagoon," and the Kinetograph.

One of the earliest Schubert attractions at the Royal Alexandra will be George Fawcett in his greatest success, "The Great John Ganton."

FOR the first time in three or four years Toronto is to hear a first-class British band at the Canadian National Exhibition. By permission of His Majesty George V. the band of the Grenadier Guards, one of the crack organizations of the Household Brigade is coming to Toronto with its famous conductor, Lieut. Albert Williams, Mus. Doc. The band has never before played at the Canadian National Exhibition, but was selected by Great Britain to go to the Worlds Fair at St. Louis some years ago and on its return journey gave four concerts in Massey Hall, Toronto, which created a profound impression. That the conductor, Mr. Williams, holds officers' rank is an indication of his standing as a musician because the title of "lieutenant" is bestowed only on bandmasters of great distinction. His scholarly attainments are exceptional, also, for in addition to having received the ordinary bandmaster's instrumental training he is a Musical Doctor of Oxford, a degree only earned by severe academic tests and original composition. He is a member of the Royal Victorian Order, and the Kaiser recently conferred on him the Order of the Prussian Crown. In addition to the characteristic beauty of tone of the bands of the Household Brigade, the Grenadier Guards band plays with a distinction and delicacy almost orchestral. Lieut. Williams' predecessor at the conductor's stand was Lieut. Dan Godfrey.

AMONG the many novel departments in "M.A.P." is that entitled, "My Nicest Compliment: Told by Celebrities." As a rule this journal has no difficulty in obtaining such confidences, but Mr. Thomas Beecham, the young millionaire conductor, recently responded with the reply: "I never received a compliment." Madame Albani, the Canadian prima donna had, however, this story to tell:

At one of the Three Choir Festivals at which I sang, a clergyman, who was quite a stranger to me, wrote saying that he thought I might like to know of a little circumstance that had come to his knowledge. A little boy, aged about eleven, if I remember aright, told his mother that he had heard Albani singing "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth" in the cathedral, and that from 3.30 p.m. to 3.40 p.m. he had passed the happiest time of his life.

I was singing some years ago at Douglas, in the Isle of Man, in the hall which, I believe, the largest in the United Kingdom, and where the audience is always an enormous one.

Just as the concert was about to begin, a dirty little boy presented himself at the entrance and tendered his money.

The money-taker looked him over, and said: "But, my boy, we can't let you in with that awfully dirty face." "But I must go in. I have saved up my halfpennies to hear the beautiful lady, and I must go in," protested the urchin.

His supplications, however, were of no avail, and he went away looking very disconsolate.

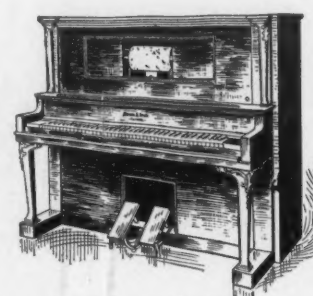
In ten minutes he returned with a clean face, and tendered his money again.

"Why! what have you done to yourself," said the attendant. "Washed my face in the sea," was the an-



**TORONTO CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC**  
EDWARD FISHER, Mus. Doc., Musical Director.  
Re-opens after the Summer Holidays, on Thursday, Sept. 1st  
Send for 160-page Year Book.  
CONSERVATORY SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION.  
SPECIAL CALENDAR. F. H. KIRKPATRICK, Ph.D., Principal.  
Public Reading, Oratory, Physical and Vocal Culture, Dramatic Art and Literature.

## No known means will make of you a great Painter, Sculptor,



The Mason & Risch Player Piano

COME IN and see how easy it is to play the Mason & Risch Player Piano. We can make it easy for you to own one. Liberal valuation allowed on your present piano.

or Singer without inborn genius, and years of patient training. But you can, at any time, become a Musician! Strange as it may seem, it is reserved for the great, humanizing and best loved of all the fine arts, MUSIC, to become the most completely conquered; in fact to find itself the ready servant of all mankind, through the medium of the modern Player Piano. Of all Player Pianos, it may be said that the Mason & Risch most fittingly conveys this mastery to the performer.

**THE MASON & RISCH PIANO CO., Ltd.**  
32 King Street West, Toronto

**UPPER CANADA COLLEGE**  
TORONTO  
FOUNDED 1829

**CANADA'S OLDEST RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL**

Autumn Term begins on Tuesday, September 13th.  
Examinations for Entrance Scholarships, Saturday, September 17th.  
Courses for University, Royal Military College, etc.  
Senior and Preparatory Schools in separate buildings. Every modern equipment.  
H. W. AUDEN, M.A. (Cambridge), Principal 2519

**Glen Mawr** 651 Spadina Avenue, Toronto  
Residential and Day School for Girls  
Large Staff of Highly Qualified and Experienced Teachers and Professors. Native French and German Teachers.  
Pupils prepared for the Universities and for Examinations in Music of Toronto University, the Conservatory of Music, and the Toronto College of Music.  
Modern Educational Methods, Refining Influences, and Well-regulated Home.  
Lawn Tennis and other games. Rink. The school will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 13th.  
For Prospectus, apply to  
MISS VEALS, Principal.

**The Best**  
Explanation of the value of a good Business Training is seen in the success of the students and graduates of the Central Business College of Toronto—Canada's largest Business School. Catalogue mailed on request. W. H. Shaw, President, Yonge and Gerrard Sts., Toronto.

**ONTARIO LADIES' COLLEGE** (Trafalgar Castle) WHITBY, ONT. CANADA.  
Opens Sept. 8th, 1910  
PERFECT SURROUNDINGS  
FULL COURSE IN  
Literature Music Elocution Fine Arts  
Household Science, etc.  
Splendid organization. Rates moderate.  
WRITE THE PRINCIPAL FOR CALENDAR  
REV. J. J. HARE, Ph.D. Whitby, Ont.

**Trinity College School**  
Port Hope, Ont.  
Residential School for Boys  
Healthy situation. Fireproof Buildings.  
Extensive Playgrounds, large Gymnasium, Skating Rinks, etc.  
Boys prepared for the Universities, Royal Military College, and Business. Special attention given to younger boys.  
Next term begins Sept. 14. New boys must report on Sept. 13.  
For Calendar and all information apply to the Headmaster  
REV. OSWALD RIGBY, M.A. (Cambridge), LL.B. PORT HOPE, ONT.

**WESTBOURNE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS**  
340 Bloor Street W - Toronto, Can.  
Re-opens 13 September  
A Residential and Day School, well appointed, well managed and convenient. Specialists in each department. Affiliated with the Toronto Conservatory of Music. Dr. Edward Fisher, Musical Director. F. McGillivray Knowles, R.C.A., Art Director. For announcement and information, address the Principal.  
Miss M. CURLETTE, B.A.

In England everyone is singing Emerson James' Delightful Songs  
**BECAUSE YOUR HEART**  
and  
**Sweet Be Your Dreams**  
Of all Canadian Dealers, or  
**THE FREDERICK HARRIS CO.**  
London, Eng.

## BOOKS

and

## AUTHORS

"The Dop Doctor." A novel of South African life. By Richard Dehan. Published by William Heinemann, London. Price, \$1.25.

H. G. WELLS said in a recent article on current fiction, that in taking up new novels he was more often than not, astonished, at the genuine literary merit they possessed, the skill in construction, the insight into character, the excellence of style, and the real emotional power. It may seem to the reviewer, who is obliged to take up current fiction as it comes, bad and good alike, that this is a somewhat optimistic verdict. In fact, if the reviewer is roused to wonder at all by a new piece of fiction, it is apt to be astonishment at how in the world it came to be published at all. There are books, however, which justify Mr. Wells' statement, books by new authors which strike one at once by their vigor and truth, and reward the weary reviewer for his toilsome progress through the barren wastes of the commonplace and conventional. And this novel of South Africa and the Boer War belongs to this class. Its author's name is a new, or at least an unfamiliar one in fiction, but his skill and power are such as to strike one from the very beginning of this lengthy volume, and to hold the reader's attention all through its 671 pages—surely a severe test of an author's merit.

With regard to the title of the book it might be explained that "dop" is good Cape Dutch for bad whiskey, and that the "Dop Doctor" was so called, because he was at once a doctor and a dop-drinker of repute. He had once been a great surgeon, but an unfortunate series of circumstances had left him open to the suspicion of malpractice, and though he had been acquitted after a trial, his professional reputation was gone. Even the girl he was to have married turned from him, and he sought respite in a neperthe in the Orange Free State and "dop."

Then came the Boer War, and the "Dop Doctor" found himself one of a small group of Englishmen and women besieged in a little Dutch town. The atmosphere of the siege is admirably suggested, without being allowed to draw the interest away



Sir Arthur Thomas Quiller-Couch, the English novelist, poet and essayist, who has recently been knighted.

from the characters of the story. The "Dop Doctor" hears and answers the appeal to his splendid, though clouded, manhood, and he becomes one of the bulwarks of the defence. He is helped in this by his passionate, though exalted love for the bewitching little heroine of the novel. She, however, is in love with another, one who is unworthy of her, and so there is much pain to be undergone, pain of the kind that drives a man to the verge of suicide, before the "Dop Doctor" comes to win the love of this girl whom he had married just to protect. But it all ends happily as such stories should, though the reader is held in suspense to the very last page.

There is little doubt that the book

would have benefited by greater condensation, but when the fare is so good as this, it certainly is a capacious guest that will complain of the length of the banquet. The book is unusually well written, contains an interesting story, presents a number of striking and well-drawn characters, and is full of passages of intense, though admirably restrained emotion. Altogether, it is a piece of work



HENRYK SIENKIEWICZ. The great Polish novelist, whose latest novel has been translated into English and published under the name of "Whirlpools."

which gives great promise for the future, and leads even a reviewer to look forward very hopefully to the next book by this new author.

"Whirlpools." A novel of modern Poland. By Henryk Sienkiewicz, author of "Quo Vadis," "With Fire and Sword," "The Deluge," etc. Published by The Mueson Book Company, Toronto.

A WRITER of the imaginative grasp of the great Polish author could scarcely write a book that would not possess much to interest and strike the reader. It is, therefore, no surprise to find this latest novel telling a vivid and unusual story, and containing many passages of rare strength and beauty. But in spite of its many excellencies, and in spite of the view it gives of the conditions and spirit of the people of modern Poland, it will add little to the reputation of the creator of Pan Michael and those other wonderful figures in Polish story. It was in his magnificent portrayal of the men and forces that made the early history of his country that Sienkiewicz did his finest work, and alongside those superbly colored scenes his present work seems flat and unprofitable. After the perfect maelstrom of passion and energy which surged through his great Polish trilogy, his stories of modern life are slow and cold.

The story of "Whirlpools" is that of a young Polish landowner, who had in his youth seduced a peasant girl. Later on he falls in love with this same girl, not knowing who she really is, as she had returned to Poland as the adopted daughter of an Englishman of means. She tells him that she is the sweetheart of his early youth, but his passion is such that he is more bent than ever on marrying her. It carries him too far, however, and he offends her mortally by what she esteems his lack of respect. So she dismisses him, and the novelist leaves the story at that indefinite and unsatisfactory point, without giving any clue to the ultimate destiny of his characters. This and the method of treatment generally gives the book a rather sketchy and superficial tone, and detracts greatly from its impressiveness.

The picture of modern Poland given in this work is a striking one, though the author seems inclined to become slightly extravagant and even hysterical at times. Certainly the picture he draws is far from being a pleasant one. He shows an aristocracy eaten in and out with selfishness and vice, and a peasantry ignorant and lawless. Some of the finest scenes in the book are those describing the uprising of the peasants on a country estate, and one of the most striking characters is that of a fanatical Socialist. Altogether the book is a very interesting one, but hardly as great as one might expect from so distinguished a writer.

"Confessions of Boyhood." By John Albee. Published by Richard G. Badger, Boston.

These reminiscences of boyhood in New England are written in a singularly graceful style and with charming simplicity, without a trace of the sentimentality and pretence which so often mark such productions. The narrative, however, is too lacking in incident and color to possess much interest, except for those whose recollections go back to a childhood passed in somewhat similar conditions.

"Forget-Me-Nots and Other Poems." By Cornelia A. McFall. Published by Richard G. Badger, Boston.

The introduction to this volume, written by the son of the author, would lead one to believe that these are the only indiscretions of a long and otherwise blameless life.

"The Great Natural Healer." A humorous novelette, by Charles Heber Clarke (Max Adler), author of "Out of the Hurly-Burly." Published by the Mueson Book Company, Toronto.

This is a very amusing story of a man who had a reputation for marvellous healing powers thrust upon him. In spite of his strenuous assertions that he didn't know a diagnosis from a parachute, sick people from everywhere took up their beds and walked at the mere sight of him. He fled to Europe but his fame pursued him even there.

"The Veteran and Other Poems." By the Rev. Hamilton Wigle. Published by William Briggs, Toronto.

In a very brief and very pretentious foreword, the author points out that it is "part of the poet's work to catch the inarticulate whispers of the great Oversoul, and crystallize them into an imperishable form." This may be true enough, but if ever again the author catches the Oversoul whispering such whispers as he has crystallized in this volume, he would be much better advised to shoo it off. The verses are conspicuously poor, even in a day and generation fertile in rickety "poems."

"An Unofficial Love Story." A novelette. By Albert Hickman. Published by the Mueson Book Company.

Intended to be epigrammatically idyllic, this story of the courtship of a Canadian coquette and an English prig, contains the distilled boredom of many volumes of international romance.

"Problems of Your Generation." A volume of spirit communications, "transmitted" by Daisy Dewey. Published by the Arden Press, New York.

The author claims that she has merely acted as the transmitter of the wisdom contained in this book. After reading a page or two I can well understand her desire to blame it on someone else. Of all the insane books that ever came down the literary pike this is quite the most insane. In fact, it sets a new record for even spiritists. But unfortunately it isn't the kind of insanity that's funny. It is the kind that gives you a desire to seek forgetfulness in alcoholic beverages—which are very bad for you at this season of the year.

"Poems." By Fannie Sprague Talbot. Published by Richard G. Badger, Boston.

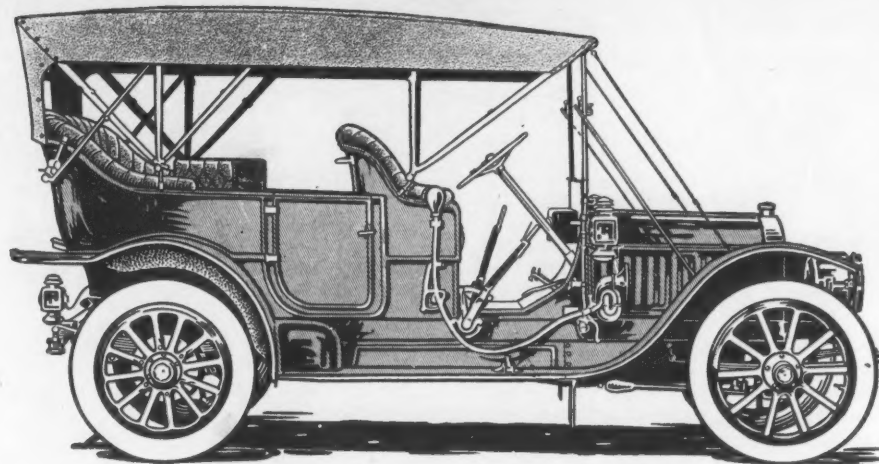
We'll forgive Fannie this time, but she must never, never let it occur again.

## LITERARY GOSSIP.

"AMONG the innumerable readers and admirers of Brownie," says Mr. F. Herbert Stead, in a paper in Putnam's Magazine, "there are probably few who have any knowledge of the father to whom the son owed so much. His life was ennobled by an act of heroic self-sacrifice which condemned him all his days to uncongenial occupation and

# PEERLESS MODEL 31

## 1911



Most Silent Car on the Market

This car has several new features over last year's, which will be clearly explained at our Show Rooms.

Air Pump for inflating tires attached to engine; Top and Glass Front included in equipment.

Catalogue will be mailed upon request.  
Demonstrations by appointment.

The Dominion Automobile Co., Limited  
Bay and Temperance Sts. - TORONTO

REMEMBER  
THAT  
**SYMINGTON'S**  
EDINBURGH  
**COFFEE**  
**ESSENCE**  
TAKEN TO  
**BREAKFAST**  
BRACES UP THE SYSTEM  
FOR THE DAY.

Building Lots for  
High Class Suburban Homes

*Alexandra Gardens*

LOCATION:—In the choicest district of North Toronto—south of Glen Grove—opposite Victoria Ave.—30 minutes' car ride up Yonge Street—stop 19 on Metropolitan Line.

ADVANTAGES:—An ideal suburban environment with all city conveniences. Reserved strictly for high class residences of neat architectural designs. Local improvements have been fully extended.

PROSPECTS:—There is every prospect that land values in and about Alexandra Gardens will repeat the advances recorded for property in the Avenue Road Hill district. The present prices are lower than those prevailing for residential lots in less attractive sections of the city.

**Trusts & Guarantee Company Limited**  
45 King St. West. Phone Main 7475.

**USSHER, STRATHY & CO.** Cor. Yonge St. and Hawthorne Avenue  
North Toronto Agents PHONE NORTH 1330

of course, but whether I'm a reactionary or a leader or merely an eccentric writer I'm unable to say." W. J. Locke says: "The novel of plot and intrigue, with its wonderful architectural structure, which was brought to absolute perfection by Miss Braddon, is as dead as the epic."

Custis Hidden Page, the poet and essayist, is a Harvard graduate, and has held for some time the professorship of Romance Languages and

Literature at the Northwestern University.

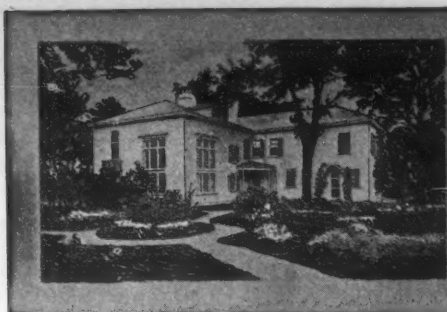
Arnold Bennett's forthcoming novel, "Clayhanger," is to be the first of a trilogy devoted to a description of the breaking down of the old spirit in England by sociological development.

*Tom Folio*



THE LATEST PHOTOGRAPH OF O. HENRY.

"This picture of the great American short-story writer was taken shortly before his death, at a time when he was engaged on a novel 'which will tell the truth.' But death came when only a few pages had been written."



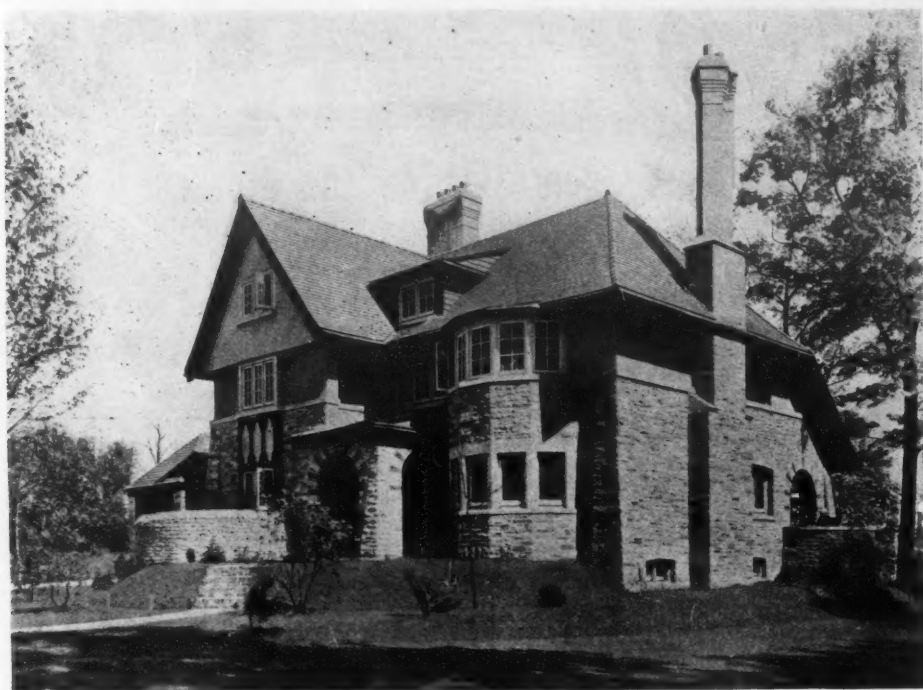
## CITY AND COUNTRY HOMES

### A Unique Toronto Home.

"SEVEN OAKS," the home of Charles H. Fleming, Castle Frank crescent, Toronto, is a delightful residential structure, overlooking one of the prettiest parts of the "Rosedale" Ravine. To borrow the words of its owner, it is essentially a "homey house," and an excellent example of what can be accomplished when the owner, architect, and contractors work in harmony and with pride in their joint production. The treatment in general partakes of the characteristics of the English country house, and nowhere has utility or comfort been sacrificed for the sake

rank with the shoemaker, who of old was held in higher esteem than that of repairer, writes E. S. Crull in The Building Age. To the carpenter, then, more than to any other excepting the lumber manufacturers, should the preservation of forests and the conservation of forest products sensibly appeal.

Timber supply has been a matter of much concern to many interests, and of the Government and the several States. Vast sums are being annually expended for the protection of forests and conserving forest products. More recently, the subject of retrieving the profligate



"SEVEN OAKS," THE HOME OF CHARLES H. FLEMING, CASTLE FRANK CRESCENT, TORONTO.

An exceptionally noteworthy residence which exhibits a feeling that is strongly akin to the rare homelike charm so characteristic of the English country house. The beauties of the site are deserving of especial note, as are also the texture and treatment of the walls. The stone work, which is built of Credit Valley, Blue Owen Sound, and water-rusted Lake Shore stone, lacks the cold grey monotone so often seen in residential work and unites with the red tile roof and verdant tones of the ground and foliage to make a most perfect domestic composition. Chadwick and Beckett, Architects.

of mere appearance. Built of selected rubble stone to the sills of the first floor windows, care was taken by the architects, Messrs. Chadwick & Beckett, to avoid the cold grey monotone so often seen in stone houses. A judicious mixture of grey Credit Valley, blue Owen Sound, and water-rusted lake shore stone was employed, and this has produced an effect that is eminently satisfactory in every way. Above the stone work the walls are finished with a warm-grey tinted cement stucco applied directly to a brick background. This results in a most pleasing combination which is effectively set off by the inseting of red tiles in the arches, and a red tile roof of English shingle pattern. The plan of the house in itself has a number of very excellent features. A roomy porch floored with Welsh quarry tiles is provided at the front entrance, and the terrace has been well carried out so that the steps break at the middle of the red brick walk, instead of being at the porch. The verandah proper, however, is at the south or rear of the house, overlooking the sunken garden and ravine. This is floored with red paving brick, laid on edge in herring-bone pattern, and is reached from the main hall, living or dining room by double French doors, thus making it a familiar part of the house. On the east side is an additional entrance and kitchen yard, together with a garage which it is possible to reach under cover, a convenience in going to the theatre on a wet night.

### Carpentry and Conservation.

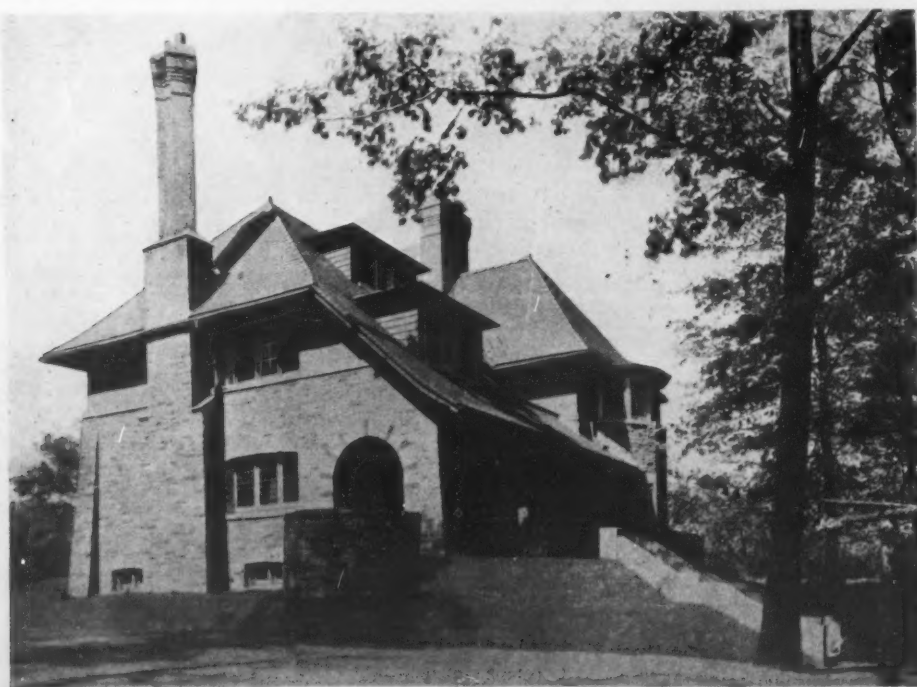
WHEN lumber ceases to be a consequential factor in building operations—when the timber supply is exhausted to the extent that lumber shall be mostly supplanted by other materials—the carpenter, as a craftsman, will

manufacturing and utility wastes has had needful attention.

While Mr. Pinchot was chief of the forestry division, he suggested to lumber manufacturers one measure, accompanied with a subtle intimation of legislation to enforce it, that has since been put into effect. It was suggested that a considerable amount of waste could be saved to good purpose in sawing a small portion of odd lengths instead of trimming all to even, in such items as the odd lengths could be well made use of, as bevel siding, flooring, drop or rustic siding, ceiling and finish.

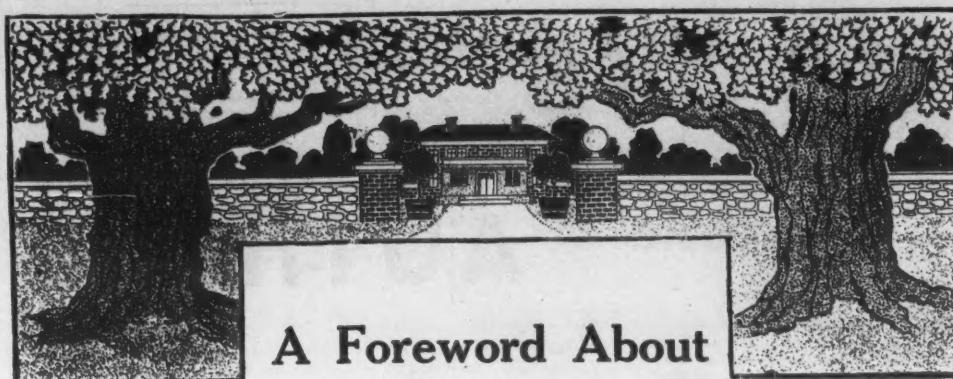
This innovation caused an uproar when it was announced. It was assumed that the motive was purely selfish and that there would be an indiscriminate assortment of lengths with an undue proportion of odd. So deep-rooted is custom that any attempt to introduce a different method is usually rejected regardless of the changed conditions that induce it. The tendency to hold to past practices has ever retarded progress, and custom is a strong leader. It was contended that carpenters and lumber purchasers would not adjust themselves, but would reject the innovation as impracticable and detrimental. This has not proved to be true; many of the more successful and capable contractors and workmen have seen the availability and are making good use of it. That it is economical for all interests goes without question.

In all merchandising it is well to recognize this business principle. Selections that eliminate any portion of production, wholly, must take the whole cost of production. Therefore, it is true economy to make use of all that must be produced. In the manufacture of lumber there is an unavoidable production of lengths shorter than 10 ft. which, if discarded as unsalable and undesirable,



"SEVEN OAKS," AS IT IS SEEN FROM THE REAR.

The view shows the sunken garden and the arcade openings and comfortable lines of the large south-facing verandah which overlooks one of the prettiest parts of Rosedale ravine. The roof lines have a picturesque quality and the overhang of the eaves a sheltering sense that renders the whole both private and restful. Chadwick and Beckett, Architects.



### A Foreword About

## SIMPSON'S August Furniture Sale

AS USUAL, at this time of the year, holiday jaunts are frequent, and few people are thinking of their autumn furniture needs. But their interest in this matter should be awakened by such exceptional offerings as will be the order in this store during August.

We have been gathering together wagon-loads of useful pieces, single pieces and sets, and reserving them for this great Annual August Sale.

Such a variety as will be seen—beautiful things that do credit to noteworthy makers, and all brought within the reach of those with moderate means.

We believe that a visit to the Furniture Department will well repay the readers of this announcement.

Below is a partial list of the articles on which the price-ticket has been altered.

### Bedroom Furniture

#### Dresser

Handsome, modern design, in genuine quarter-cut oak, golden finish, highly polished, shaped front, fitted with oval or square British bevel plate mirror, two large and two small drawers, brass fittings; \$17.00 up.

Same in genuine birch and mahogany veneer.

#### Chiffonier

Modern design, same as Dresser, genuine quarter-cut oak, highly polished, British bevel plate mirror, five large drawers. Special Sale price, \$18.00.

#### Dressing Table

Same design as Dresser, golden quarter-cut oak, British plate mirror, shaped legs, large drawer. Sale price, \$12.00.

#### Enamelled Iron Bedsteads

1 1/4 inch posts, with brass knobs and rods at head and foot, extension end; width 3, 3 1/4, 4 and 4 1/2 feet. Special Sale price, \$2.35 up.

#### Mattresses

Pure White Cotton Felt, all sizes. Special Sale price, \$7.25.

### Dining Room Furniture

#### Buffet Sideboards

Genuine quarter-cut golden oak, cupboard and linen and cutlery drawers, with British bevel plate mirror, brass trimmings. Sale price, \$24.00 up.

Same in weathered oak.

#### Extension Tables

Genuine quarter-cut oak, pedestal design, \$23.00 up.

#### Dining Chairs

Golden oak; quarter-cut, upholstered in genuine grain leather, 1 arm chair and 5 small, \$15.50 up.

Same in weathered oak.

#### Kitchen Cabinets

Solid maple, with shelves, spice cupboards, small drawers and flour bins, \$12.75.

### Living Room Furniture

3-piece Suites, in birch mahogany frames, upholstered in silk tapestry, \$24.00.

Odd Chairs, mahogany, leather cushioned, \$7.75 up.

Arm Rockers, in fumed and early English finish, \$12.50 up.

Special Arm Rocking Chair, covered with maroon art leather, spring seat, very comfortable, \$7.95.

#### Tables

Mahogany and Oak Tables, in various designs, and different finishes, \$6.75 up.

THE  
ROBERT

**SIMPSON**  
TORONTO

COMPANY,  
LIMITED

must be figured in the cost of the total production, and like the prime cuts of beef that are so often referred to as adding to the high cost of living, must bring a price that will cover the whole sum.

There is no true reason, as has been long proved, for not making use of every length that can be suitably, if the buying market will so adjust itself, as will be seen further along, in the matter of using odd and short lengths, as we shall consider the matter from the builder's and carpenter's viewpoint.

Customary practice, and the supposedly unlimited supply of timber products, have encouraged and demanded lumber in multiples of 4-ft. lengths with an unerring preference that the multiple shall be 16 ft. The reason for this is because of the other established custom of placing nailing ties 16 in. from centre to centre, as only multiples of 4 ft. will lay over 16-in. centres without waste. Again, it is contended that 16-ft. lengths always afford better cutting divisions, with less waste; though the cutting advantage comes, obviously, not from the specific 16-ft. length so much as from the longer length.

Let us consider these different phases of the matter: First, as to the wastes of the different lengths over 16-in. centres. While, as has been stated above, multiples

of 4 ft. are the only lengths that will lay without waste, there has never been any decided opposition, so far as I know, to any of the other even lengths. Yet there is a waste of 8 in. in 6, 10, 14, and 18 ft., as against but 4 in. in 7, 11, 15, and 19 ft. Almost a sufficient argument, and convincing, in favor of the use of odd lengths, if there were not still others.

Taking the cutting next, we find that as a matter of fact 16 ft. will not afford as many cuttings of equal divisions, without waste, as will 15 ft. When equally divided as to pieces and lengths that each longer length will afford, the different lengths, from 4 ft. to 20 ft. inclusive, result as follows: 5, 6 and 11 ft. affords four cuttings; 7, 8, 9, 13, 17, and 19 ft., five each; 10, 12, and 16 ft., six; 14 ft., seven; 15 and 18 ft., eight; and 20 ft., nine. The difference between the even and odd, it is observed, is as five to four.

Now, as it is shown that multiples of 4 ft. can be used on 16-in. centres without waste, then let me ask why not avail more frequently of the shorter multiples as being as serviceable as the longer? The same question, too, may then be asked of the various odd lengths that waste but 4 in., in preference to the even that waste eight. Let it be well remembered, too, that the use of all lengths

**COLOURS--**  
Rich and Rare  
— IN —  
**UNIQUE**  
**FABRICS**  
of various styles and  
qualities for  
**CURTAINS,**  
**COVERINGS**  
and **CARPETS**

THE  
**Thornton-Smith Co.**  
11 King St. W., Toronto

**Landscape Designing**  
**FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE**

Nursery stock supplied,  
planted and guaranteed.  
Planting Plans drawn Free.

**Stone & Wellington**  
NURSERMEN  
PHONE MAIN 1108  
49 Wellington St. E., Toronto

**HOME IMPROVEMENTS**

Tasty decoration makes the  
home more agreeable and  
considerably increases its in-  
trinsic value. Ask for an  
estimate.

Office Phone, M. 2677.  
Residence Phone, Col. 435.

**JAMES J. O'HEARN & SON**  
Decorators  
249 QUEEN STREET WEST

**CANADIAN**  
**PACIFIC**

St. Andrews, N.B.  
BY THE SEA

**A VACATION**  
**SPOT**

**The "ALGONQUIN"**  
ITS CHARMING HOT L  
Special Train Service

R. L. THOMPSON, D.P.A., C.P.R.  
TORONTO



## Trains for Business Men

A personal interview is  
much more satisfactory  
than letter writing.  
Therefore, if an im-  
portant matter demands  
your attention in

## New York

take one of the splendid  
night trains with through  
sleepers, leaving at 5.20  
p.m. daily, and 7.10 p.m.  
daily, except Sunday.  
You will actually sleep—  
soundly and naturally—for  
the route is "water level."  
You will be fit for business.  
Other good trains at 9.30  
a.m. and 3.35 p.m. daily,  
except Sunday.

Railroad and Pullman tickets can be  
secured at Canadian Pacific Railway Ticket  
Offices, or at New York Central Lines City  
Ticket Office, 80 Yonge St. E.

Frank C. Poy, Canadian Passenger Agent  
Phone, Main 4301 80 Yonge Street

**Canadian Pacific Ry.**

**NEW YORK**  
**CENTRAL**  
**LINE**



View of same room, looking towards the front of house. Built-in conveniences are found in the form of book shelves and the fixed seat which conforms to the large bay window. The fireplace is of vitrified crucible brick, and the lighting fixtures are designed to be consistent with the general scheme. Chadwick and Beckett, Architects.

that can be suitably, rather than of the selected few, tends considerably to a stable and lower price.

It is the purpose of this article to afford the carpenters and builders who have no other opportunity for becoming familiar with the matter an equal chance to make intelligent bills of material that will spell economy for them and enable them to assist the worthy work of conserving our forest products, with as little waste as possible.

Very much more could be written of the numerous odd-length spans that occur with frequency, particularly in dwellings, when odd lengths would save over the use of even lengths, but enough has been here written to bring the matter under all the phases of consideration that will, perhaps, induce intelligent readers and craftsmen to further deductions.

### Early American Furniture.

WHILE America did not follow the mother country in all fashions, she adopted for her own the turned and knobbed legged tables with eight legs, connected with turned stretchers and with two legs joined with cross stretchers that swing like a gate to support the leaves. Such tables, in England called "gate," in America, "thousand-legged," are usually oval in shape, and are of all sizes. These with the "lowboy" tables, the lower part of the "highboy," were the forms commonest in use, says The York Sun.

Duncan Phyfe is a name known to many collectors of American furniture. There are chairs, sofas, tables of different kinds, and many other pieces. Ernest F. Hagen, who is an authority on the subject, has this to say of the characteristics of Phyfe's furniture.

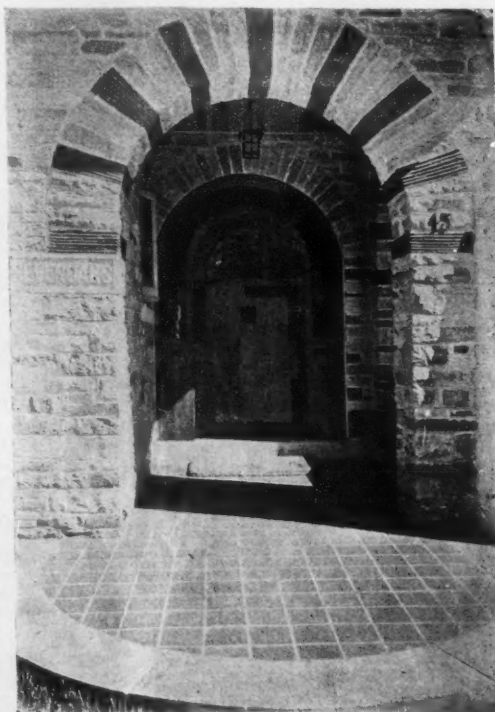
"Phyfe's work was of several styles, the best being done during the period when he carried out the traditions of Sheraton, prior to 1820. After that date his work became Empire in character, and after 1830 it degenerated into the heavy and nondescript veneered style of the times—the over-decorated and carved rosewood sets which Phyfe himself called the 'butcher furniture.'"

Perfect in workmanship, proportion, and feeling for line, Phyfe's furniture is worthy of a place with furniture of its class made in England. It has, however, an unmistakable character of its own in its mouldings and finish, showing its relationship to the English styles, but showing even more an alliance with the Scotch adaptation of these forms. Phyfe's use of the lyre with brass strings for backs of chairs, sofas, and bottoms of tables, the carved lion foot and central supports for tables, but above all his treatment of the lines of table tops, verging on Greek principle of entasis, are important points in his work.

### Charming Garden Accessories.

BEAUTIFUL garden accessories are fascinating. We have the Italian ideas, the German, the French and the English, and not to be behindhand, the American. It is not to be wondered at that, in this age of cement, that should be used as a medium, and the wonder is that it is so successful. Gold-fish pools in form of discs with broad flat edges are a novelty. These placed on lawns, or even in the back yard, would be a thing of beauty and an endless joy to children. The bath for the birds is equally interesting, of the same material, a cream-white cement, terra cotta or marble, as the purse allows. Then there are all kinds of fountains and sun-dials, and benches

and vases. The Germans have sent us some very pretty ideas in piazza boxes. There is a metal box set in a painted white ornamental stand with legs, out of which is a white trellis of varying heights. These boxes are made for ferns and vines. The vines at either end climb the lattice and the effect is charming. The stand is on casters and the whole thing can be placed where desirable for sun or shade or beautiful effect. The porch rugs in crex or grass are so improved in quality and appearance that they are much sought after for porches, lawns, etc. These in the green shades made plain, with the green willow chairs in the same soft green as the grass rugs, with the flower stands of white, and bright



Entrance porch, residence of Charles H. Fleming, Castle Frank Crescent, Toronto. Note the unusual design of the door, and the unique insetting of the red roof tiles in the stone arches.

cushions for the chairs, make a most inviting spot for any home. Added to the piazza, the dark green slat shades to draw to shut out the hot sun but not the air, and you have a perfect retreat.

To avoid all possibility of error, it may be remarked in passing that Lord Curzon referred to the man and not the town when he said he found Col. Roosevelt's equal only in Lincoln. —Philadelphia Telegram.

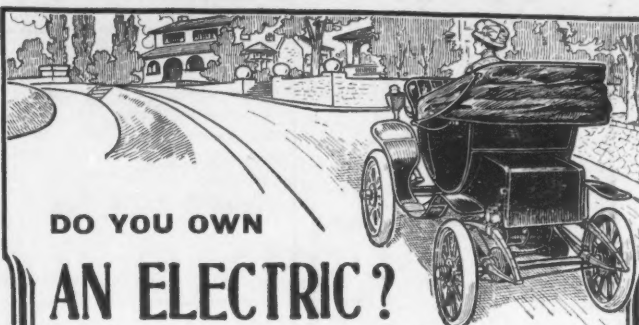
The Harvard athlete who intends to live 125 years on 25 cents a day has not explained why anybody should want so much of that kind of living. —Philadelphia Public Ledger.



LIVING ROOM, RESIDENCE OF CHARLES H. FLEMING, CASTLE FRANK CRESCENT, TORONTO. Discrimination in the selection of the furniture and decorations, so that every appointment forms a component part of the architectural scheme, is conspicuously evident in this interior. The general treatment is in Early English and the ceiling is finished in grey stucco. This view shows the casement windows which open onto the large verandah at the rear. Chadwick and Beckett, Architects.

# Apollinaris

## "The Queen of Table Waters"



DO YOU OWN  
**AN ELECTRIC?**

If not, let us tell you about them.

Electric Autos are wonderful cars.

Don't be disappointed if we tell you first that they are NOT long distance touring cars—they will run from New York to Omaha, but don't buy them for that. The Electric replaces the horse.

You want yours because it's the handiest, simplest and most economical car in the world for getting around the city, for suburban driving. The best car for theatre-going. Ladies like them for calling and shopping.

**WHY DO PHYSICIANS LIKE THEM?**  
**BECAUSE YOU JUST JUMP IN AND GO**  
**—THAT'S ALL. NO PRELIMINARIES.**  
**"PLEASE HURRY, DOCTOR."**

Yes! Its simplicity, speed and noiseless from machinery are its chief charms. The power is made at the Toronto Electric Light Company's Station and stored in the Storage Battery inside the car. This is done right at your home if you want.

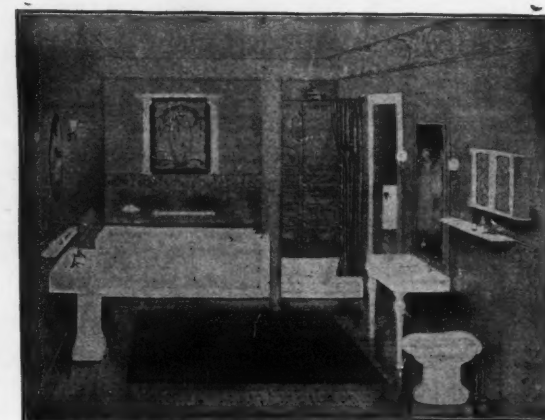
Maybe you have wondered why the use of Electric Autos has increased so fast in so many towns. You needn't any more. Ask us to show you catalogues and give you information about Electric Vehicles for pleasure or business purposes.

**The Toronto Electric Light Co., Limited**

NO. 12 ADELAIDE STREET EAST

"ELECTRIC BUILDING."

PHONE MAIN 3975.



### Better Bathroom Fixtures

When you decide to refit your bathroom, hesitate long enough to make sure that you get the best there is in the way of fixtures.

Take time to examine and inquire into the various lines—and give particular attention to

### "Alexandra" Ware

It is a ware worthy of your serious consideration—both from the standpoint of hygienic superiority and judged from the viewpoint of appearance.

Made of cast iron, covered with heavy porcelain enamel, "ALEXANDRA" Ware cannot crack. It is thus exceptionally durable.

**The Standard Ideal Company, Ltd.**

Sales Offices and Show Rooms  
Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg.

Head Office and Factories  
Port Hope, Canada.

**RUBY RUB**  
**METAL POLISH**  
TAKES OUT THE SPOTS AND  
GIVES A LASTING LUSTRE

Ruby Rub does not Scratch, Stain, or  
Evaporate. It is different from any  
other Metal Polish you have ever used.  
It has no peer for Polishing Silverware,  
Jewelry, Glassware, Door Plates, and  
Brass Parts of Motor Cars and Boats.

**GET A TRIAL TIN**  
Phone, Write or Send for a  
10c. Trial Tin of Ruby Rub  
14 Tereuley St., Toronto  
PHONE MAIN 7791

**J. A. FRENCH & CO., Ltd.**  
TORONTO DELHI



**King Edward Hotel**  
Toronto



Can be procured in most first-class shops in the very latest colorings and best quality of silk at 50c. If you cannot find them, send \$1.00 to the factory and 3 ties will be mailed to you to demonstrate this excellent cravat. (No second order filled.) Made from solid silk rep in plain shades or with stripes. Violet, purple, myrtle, wine, wistaria, cadet, brown, navy, and 20 others, or your own. See that the Mitchell "Slide-Easy" label is on each tie.

NIAGARA NECKWEAR CO., LTD.  
NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.

#### YOUR VACATION TRIP

For your outing trip you will require some comfort necessities in the way of cool underwear, shirts, flannel trousers, bathing suits, etc.

UNDERWEAR—Aertex Cellular, from 75c, garment up.

Fine Lisle thread for 75c, suit.

Light weight all-wool from 75c, gmt. up.

TENNIS SHIRTS—Special at 85c, 75c, and \$1 each.

FLANNEL TROUSERS, all sizes, \$2 pair.

BATHING SUITS—Best English makes, worsted, 2 piece suits from 85c to \$2.50.

WASH VESTS—Large range, all sizes, \$1 each.

**WREYFORD & CO.**  
85 KING ST. WEST  
Mail or phone orders will have careful attention.



Look for this label on the tie you buy  
BEST BY TEST

## A Glass of Good Ale

Now and then will do you good, but be sure that it's good ale—that is made from the finest ingredients under sanitary conditions, properly aged and bottled before leaving the brewery.

## Cosgrave's Pale Ale

is the ale for you. Its fifty years of public approval has established it so.

## Aetna Life Ins. Co.

(Founded 1829)  
The Premium on \$10,000 of Insurance at age 30 on the 5 year Convertible Term Policy is only \$39.00 quarterly. Ask for particulars. Other plans equally favorable.

Central Canada Branch Office:  
59 Victoria St., Toronto

#### MONTREAL

Tourists accommodated in the best locality  
543 Dorchester St. West  
Phone Uptown 5834



**FOSTER**  
PRESCRIPTION OPTICIAN.  
Tel. Main 4346. 16 Queen E.

# Men's Wear



**CAPS FOR MOTORING.**  
A flap motor-cap of mohair which is excellent for this season of the year.

shall have rounded or square edges is a matter of personal taste. The majority of my customers like the round corners in summer, as they are not so likely to wilt.

So great has become the vogue of the soft white shirt for evening dress that the manufacturers have sent out from France some remarkable patterns. They are in white, of course, on a white ground, and are used for the shirts to accompany dinner coats. The more elaborate soft shirts with a ruffle down the front and embroidery almost as elaborate as the women's shirtwaists show have never been popular here.

In view of the highly colored handkerchiefs displayed in some of the shops it seems improbable that they are no longer regarded as the best form; it is a fact, however, that there is a disposition among the best dressed men this summer to confine the color to the thread in which the monogram is embroidered. That may be blue, green, purple or brown in accordance with the other color in the dress of the wearer; a marked contrast to the almost solid colors that have been regarded as the best style for handkerchiefs in the past few seasons.

If there is to be such restraint, however, in the matter of handkerchiefs, there will be plenty of color in other parts of his dress. The highly colored underwear on sale in so many of the shops bears proof of this. At a sale of these goods the other day there was no demand for any but the most highly colored of these undergarments. Blues and lavenders, dark greens and light pinks were in great demand, while the whites, tans and pale grays lay in piles on the counters.

Another detail in which the well-dressed man may still gratify his taste for color is the bathrobe. These gowns were for several years made of cotton goods and the purchaser who paid \$10 thought he was doing fairly well in the line of investment. Then there came the somewhat more expensive mercerized gowns and now there are lightweight silks that require the purchaser to pay as much as \$25 to \$35 for one of them. They are washable like the other gowns and have the advantage of not fading, and are easy to pack in a bag. It is perhaps in this respect that they are best worth the amount they cost. Their capacity for color much surpasses the older fashioned cotton bath gowns and these made up in what are called the Paisley designs have enough striking shades to satisfy the most exacting taste.

A LONDON daily paper recently published a cartoon, as a "Whos Who" guide to Americans visiting England, in which it depicted Dukes, Earls, and Barons attired in the most dilapidated dress the artist could conceive. We have no doubt it would be possible to justify this caricature by isolated examples, but an appeal to the new Peers would certainly not support that theory, for, taken as a whole, they are an extremely well-dressed group of men.

This is noticeably the case with Sir W. Pearson, Sir Hudson Kearley, Mr. Freeman Thomas and Sir William Holland. The dress of Sir Christopher Furness, Sir Walter R. Foster, and the Right Hon. R. K.



**CAPS FOR MOTORING.**  
A pongee silk motor-cap in natural shades. It is light and handy.

Causton being rather less noteworthy for its style.

Sir W. Pearson dresses in a very smart double-breasted frock coat with lapels rolling to the waist, and as he wears this unfastened, it allows full scope for the bright silk facings which are brought to the end of the holes on the fronts. The step at the top of the lapel is exactly horizontal and points towards one inch below the shoulder end. The outer edge is straight and this is quite plain, except for some stitching to keep it firm and which is hardly noticeable.

With this he wears a single-breasted step-collar vest made from the same dull surface material as the coat, and finished with bright twist buttons. It is cut long and has the bottom corners sharply cut away, the point being just rounded. The opening of the vest is moderate but sufficient to show a fair sized sailor-knot tie worn with a wing linen collar.

Sir Hudson Kearley prefers a double-breasted vest to wear with his frock coat. It opens lower and shows a fair amount of white shirt-front, very little of which is hidden by the neat butterfly bow he wears at the neck.

Sir William Holland wears a very stylish double-breasted frock coat of the button-three type, and one of the special features of this is that it has an outside breast pocket on the left side, which is not by any means general in frock coats, but such is his taste and he emphasizes this by allowing his handkerchief to show out the top.

Mr. Freeman Thomas' garments are of quite another type, but they are well made and stylish. He prefers a lounge suit made of light tweed with low rolling fronts which he wears unfastened and displaying a double-breasted vest with rather heavy lapels. This buttons up high, and only allows a limited opening for the display of a neat sailor-knot tie kept in position with a pearl pin and worn with rather shallow double collar.

Sir Christopher Furness appears to best advantage in his official Court uniform, but in ordinary life he prefers the free-and-easy style of dress usually worn for shooting, motoring, golfing, and yachting, in all of which he participates. He wears a fly-front Chesterfield overcoat of dark blue beaver finished with a velvet collar.



**CAPS FOR MOTORING.**  
A golf cap of striped herringbone pattern which serves admirably for motoring in summer.

an outside breast pocket on the left side and flap pockets on the hips. His favorite linen collar is the old style known as the Shakespeare.

Sir R. K. Causton wears a double-breasted frock coat of the ordinary button-three style finished with silk facings on the lapels, a double-breasted vest opening low and displaying a rather large satin sailor-knot tie in which he wears a neat pin. His summer overcoat is a very easy fitting fly-front Chesterfield of thin black cloth with collar of the same material.

**\$16.90—CHICAGO AND RETURN**  
AUGUST 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th.  
Via GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Account "Triennial Conclave Knights Templar." The Grand Trunk is the "only double-track route to Chicago," and operates three through trains from Toronto daily, leaving 8 a.m., 4.40 p.m. "International Limited," and 11 p.m. Return limit, August 16th.

By payment of 50 cents additional, limit will be extended until Tuesday, September 6th.

Bear in mind that the Grand Trunk is the only double-track route to Chicago and tickets may be obtained at City Ticket Office, northwest corner King and Yonge streets. Phone Main 4209.

There would be few enterprises of great labor or hazard undertaken if we had not the power of magnifying the advantages which we persuade ourselves to expect from them.

AFTER all—nothing so conduces to a "well groomed" air, as immaculately fitting, modish linen—such style, and class, for instance, as are Tailored into Shirts and Collars marked

*W.G.R.*

Shirts this year show wide striped patterns with or without figures: W. G. & R. Shirts show them best.

This is the mark worth insisting upon:

*W.G.R.*  
Made in Berlin, Canada

## PERRIN GLOVES

STYLE, FIT, DURABILITY



SOLD EVERYWHERE



**Challenge Collars Are The Favorites**  
Business men who appreciate the significance of a good appearance invariably insist on "Challenge" Collars. They reflect good taste and refined judgment in dress.

ALL THE LATEST MODELS

**CHALLENGE**  
WATERPROOF COLLARS & CUFFS

You can't tell them from linen. They have the perfect fit, the texture and dull finish of the finest Irish linen collar. Our "Slip-Easy" finish permits easy, correct adjustment of the tie. "Challenge" Collars are waterproof—can be cleaned by a rub from a wet cloth—always look fresh and new.

Indicate "Challenge" Brand. If your dealer hasn't them, send us \$1.00, stating size and style of collar you desire, or \$1.50 per pair for cuffs, and we will send you at once. Send today for our new style booklet, "Hints for Careful Dressing."

THE ARLINGTON CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED, 54-64 Frazer Avenue, TORONTO, ONTARIO



## Shook Itself Like an Angry Bulldog

Ever experience the above—ever fight a "muskie" for a full hour before you brought him to a gaff—perhaps—after you had him almost licked he made one mighty leap and shook the spoon? Tired out, weren't you? Kind of sweaty and mad—weren't you? After such a fight nothing in this world equals a cool bottle of

## Budweiser

It is alive with the strength of the finest barley grown in the NEW WORLD and the tonic properties of the finest hops grown in the OLD WORLD and it's brewed in the finest brewery in the WHOLE WORLD

Bottled only by the  
**Anheuser-Busch Brewery**  
ST. LOUIS, MO.  
R. H. Howard & Co.  
Distributors Toronto, Ont.



THIS MARK INDICATES A BRIAR PIPE OF QUALITY

"Sold wherever men smoke pipes"

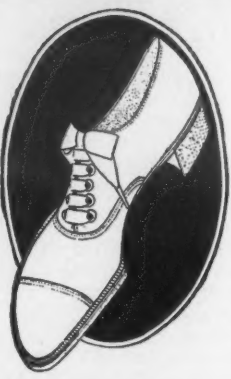
## EYE EASE



is the most needed and most sought after element in the purchase of glasses. Hundreds need clearer vision, where THOUSANDS need EASE of vision. Without ease you are wasting nerve force. We will give you eye ease and becoming glasses at a moderate price.

**J. Williams**  
Optician

181 YONGE STREET  
KODAKS—Have us look after your Kodak finishing. "Beautiful Work."



## Summer Shoes for your vacation

**SPECIAL** Shoes for vacations and week-ends is distinctly a good idea. They not only help to save your regular and more expensive footwear, but they ensure a coolness and comfort to the feet that is decidedly necessary when indulging in outdoor exercise. We have them in various styles to suit almost every taste. Don't leave this important item until the last minute, but call and see us early.

Boys', 75c. and up.  
Men's, \$1 and up.  
Men's Fine Hosiery, 50c., 75c.  
Adequate attention to Mail Orders.

**Blachfords**

114 Yonge St., Toronto

## Health and Long Life

dwell in every bottle of our delicious, creamy, India Pale Ale—the perfection of brewing—a beverage that pleases the eye, the palate, and agrees with the stomach.

## India Pale Ale

Brewed by the Toronto Brewing and Malting Co., Limited.

On a warm day it is really refreshing to use

## CALVERT'S Carbolic Toilet Soap,

and any day it is a good soap to choose, for you want a soap that is pure and cleansing, you like a soap that is pleasantly perfumed, and an antiseptic soap like this, containing 10% pure Carbolic—an ample proportion—protects you against risk of contagion.

Sold at Local Stores and Druggists, 15 cents a tablet.  
For sample send 2 cent. stamp to  
F. C. CALVERT & Co.  
349, Dorchester St. West,  
MONTREAL.

"What is the baby crying for, my child?"  
"I dunno; 'e's alw'ys cryin'. I never came across any one wot looks upon the dark side of things as 'e does."



## ANECDOTAL

"PEDRO, I owe about three thousand francs," said a Parisian grocer to his shopman. "Yes, sir." "I have two thousand francs in the safe, but the shop is empty; I think it is the right moment to fail." "That's just what I think." "But I want a plausible pretext for my creditors. You have plenty of brains; think the matter over to-night and to-morrow morning." The clerk promised to think it carefully over. On entering the shop next morning, the grocer found the safe open, the money gone, and in its place a note, which ran as follows: "I have taken the two thousand francs, and am off to America. It is the best excuse you can give to your creditors."

**A**N old colonel went down into Arkansas a great deal when the railroads were building through there to Texas. He was not a sweet-tempered man, and what he thought of Arkansas he was not soft to remark. One day he was particularly abusing the State, its mosquitoes, bugs, and myriad pests. It was a little too strong for the natives, and one of them retorted: "Don't see why yuh can't stand it. We live down hyar all right." "Do you call it livin' down here all right to set aroun' an' slap bugs all day?" the colonel retorted. "Don't slap bugs all day," the native answered. "Yes you do, too. I'll bet \$5 you can't set where you are five minutes with your hands folded in your lap." It was a bet, and the colonel moved around behind the native as that worthy undertook the ordeal. There were a few bugs of

phy was not the woman to say a word against her husband. She insisted that he was the embodiment of all the virtues, and accounted for her bruises as the result of "pure accidents." "Now, look here," said the magistrate, angrily, "I must remind you that this is a court of law, and that perjury is a criminal offense. Be careful what you say. Who was it that bit your ear in such a shocking manner?" The poor creature hesitated for a moment—it appeared that wifely loyalty was about to succumb—then she smiled reassuringly at the man in the dock. "Please, sir," she faltered, "I—I bit it myself!"

**T**WO neighbors kept hens and quarrelled because they scratched up each other's potato rows. One sold his hens, unknown to the other, who made a large run and fastened his hens up, saying:

"Now the first hen I see in my garden I shall shoot."

Next day he saw a hen scratching as usual, so he got the gun and shot it, then threw it over his neighbor's rails, saying:

"Take your hen!"

The hen was picked up, taken in, and cooked.

The following days the same thing happened. Still the neighbor took them up and said nothing till the seventh came over and hit him on the head. Then he picked it up and threw it back at his neighbor, saying:

"Eat your own old hens! We are tired of eating them, and prefer a brace of pheasants. I sold my hens over a month ago!"

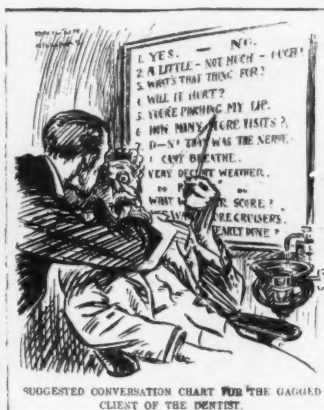
**K**ITCHENER and Botha are in the public eye just now, and therefore some genial Ananias invented the following incident which is going the rounds of the American press:—When Kitchener and General Botha, the Boer commander-in-chief, were discussing terms of peace there were several fruitless interviews before a working basis was agreed upon. At the end of one of these discussions Botha got up and remarked, "Well, I'm afraid I really must be off." "There's no hurry," Kitchener answered pleasantly. "You haven't a train to catch, you know." "But that's just what I have," was Botha's reply. Next morning the chief of staff reported a successful Boer raid on a British armored train on the Delagoa line, only a few miles off. Botha had caught that train!"

**M**ARIO, the illustrious singer, was engaged with Grisi, his wife, at St. Petersburg. Out walking one day with their children they met the Czar. His Majesty patted the children on their heads, and remarked to Grisi: "I suppose these are your little Grisettes?" "No, sire," she replied, with ready wit, "they are my little Marionettes."

**T**HIS is a jury-room secret that has come into circulation in some mysterious way. "Look here," said one of the jurymen, after they had retired, "if I understand aright, the plaintiff doesn't ask damages for blighted affections or anything of that sort, but only wants to get back what he's spent on presents, pleasure trips, and so forth." "That is

so," agreed the foreman. "Well, then, I vote we don't give him a penny," said the other hastily. "If all the fun he had with that girl didn't cover the amount he expended, it must be his own fault. Gentlemen, I courted that girl once myself."

**A** QUIET, bashful sort of a young fellow was making a call on a girl one evening not so very long ago, when her father came into the parlor with his watch in his watch in his hand. It was about 9.30 o'clock. At the moment the young man was standing on a chair straightening a picture over the piano. The girl had asked him to fix it. As he



SUGGESTED CONVERSATION CHART FOR THE GARGLED CLIENT OF THE DENTIST.

turned, the old gentleman, a gruff, stout fellow, said: "Young man, do you know what time it is?" The bashful youth got off the chair nervously. "Yes, sir," he replied. "I was just going." He went into the hall without any delay, and took his hat and coat. The girl's father followed him. As the caller reached for the door-knob, the old gentleman again asked him if he knew what time it was. "Yes, sir," was the youth's reply. "Good night!" And he left without waiting to put his coat on. After the door had closed the old gentleman turned to the girl. "What's the matter with that fellow?" he asked. "My watch ran down this afternoon and I wanted him to tell me the time, so that I could set it."

**W**HEN the pious-looking lady entered the bird shop and stated her need of a talking parrot, the proprietor "reckoned 'e'd got the werry thing the lady wanted."

"Course, ma'am," he said, "you don't want a vulgar bird. This 'ere one, now, was brought over by a missionary. Talks like a reg'lar 'ymn book, 'e does. I wouldn't let 'im go if I didn't think you'd give 'im a respectable 'ome. Thirty-five shillings, that bird, ma'am."

"You'll soon know!" screeched Polly. "You'll soon know!" "Dear me. How quaint!" gushed the lady; and thirty-five shillings changed hands. "What does he mean by 'You'll soon know,' I wonder?" "It's 'is only blemish, ma'am," smiled the bird-shop man. "E's got it into 'is 'ead that every one's wonderfully anxious to find out wot a missionary sez when he 'its 'is thumb with a 'ammer."



Mrs. McPherson (to the village chronic growler): "Ye're always complainin' o' something. Are ye never really well?"  
The Chronic Growler: "Not There's over much o' me tae be n' well at the same time."

**M**RS. MURPHY, her head swathed in bandages, stood in the witness-box. Her husband, Patrick Murphy, occupied the prisoner's dock, and the charge was that he had brutally assaulted the lady whom he ought to have loved. But Mrs. Mur-

## SHIRT FIT AND FITNESS

your shirt should be like your suit—suited to your size, your build and your style and give you all possible comfort.

**JAEGER** pure wool shirts do this.

They are made from a wonderful variety of colorings and each purchaser can select from samples and get what his taste and judgment decide are best.

Write us for samples of material no matter where you live and you can depend on having shirt satisfaction as you never had before.



**DR. JAEGER'S SANITARY SYSTEM CO. LTD**

231 Yonge Street, Toronto

316 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal  
Steele Block, Portage Ave., Winnipeg

## Antiques

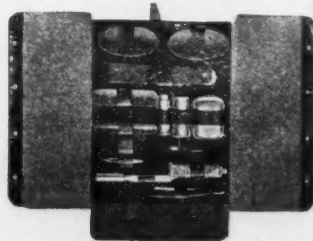
**W**HEN showing your friends the city, don't forget to bring them to our Showrooms.

Antiques of every design and finish are to be seen.

How very interesting to see an old chair, table or bedroom suite built centuries ago, or some article that they could take home to their relatives or friends.

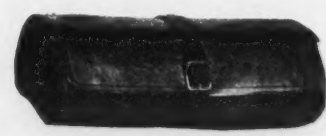
**B. M. & T. Jenkins**  
422-424 Yonge St. Toronto

## "JULIAN SALE" QUALITY LEATHER GOODS



## Dressing Cases—For Gentlemen

This Roll-up Dressing Case is just about the handiest and most useful thing a man could stow away in the corner of his trunk—his suit case—or his club bag.



The cuts show No. 573 opened up and closed up—made of smooth leather, in brown or russet, Suede leather lined

—has a pair of real Ebony Military Brushes, Hat and Cloth Brushes, Shaving Brush, Shaving Soap, Razor and Strop, Soap Box, Tooth Brush in holder, Colgate's Dental Cream, Nail File, Scissors and Comb, and the price is **\$10.00**

GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES—other styles from.....**\$3.00 to \$22.50**

LADIES' DRESSING CASES.....**\$2.50 to \$15.00**

Everything else in fine leather goods to travel with are told about in Catalogue No. 24.

**The Julian Sale** LEATHER GOODS COMPANY, Limited  
105 King Street West, Toronto

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, one of the labor conditions for the government, most prominent women lawyers in and each year she makes long trips the United States, is devoting most through the factory and mining regions of the country.

## "Flats I Have Known"

By GRACE E. DENISON

SOMETHING under a score of years ago, I was moved to write in this paper that the day of the flat-dweller was at hand in Toronto, and that whoever first put his money into a fine apartment house would "get the worm," so to speak. Looking back, it seems I spoke in a vein of truth, for to-day there are flats to the right of us—etc., like the cannon of gory memory at Balaklava and the worst is yet to come. In New York, the new flat on the Belmont property at 81 and 5th Avenue is to be the limit, and one goes giddy reading its prophetic description. I remember a clergyman and a serious old lady both wrote me rebukes anent my remark that flats were bound to infest Toronto. The clergyman some time ago was deposited in that pathetic narrow abode which his vivid description of a flat almost seems to fit, and the serious old lady's money has been put by her heirs into a very fine apartment house, which shows you! An orator in the States says that twenty-two story buildings are the proper expression of the mind of his fellow citizens, a sort of architectural psychology, which of course is open to discussion, but strikes me as a very sane and probable idea. But to return to our flats! Necessity, predilection and opportunity combined to chuck me into my first attempt at flat-dwelling. It was just two huge bare rooms, one lonely woman and a landlord who understood. The cosy home had become only a sad reminder of the past, a great care and expense and a long way from business. So it happened that I became a flat dweller, down in the heart of the busy city, all alone in a huge building, from Saturday noon to Monday dawn and found it fascinating. True, it was a trifle uncomfortable when the furnace man shut off the heat over Sunday, but there was plenty of gas and a stove that was a marvel of quick heating. And by and by, the laddie finished his school and came along for the hall-bedroom, and we had a jolly good time in that primitive flat. One advantage in unconventional flats is high ceilings and lots of room, and one could have swung all the cats that made night hideous in our salon with room to spare. The decorations had to be a bit flaring to kill the bald white walls but we got a dashing effect with a Horse Show poster, which should have taken a

to us each Sabbath morn, while the laddie diligently brushed his Sunday clothes and gaily sang his own invention to their cadence: "What a lovely congregation, we shall have a big collection." When the big building filled up with office tenants, and Saturday Night increased, it was with real regret we bade good-bye to our first flat home. Even at this far day, the funny things that happened to us during our occupancy make me grin!

It was to be another flat. No house for us, and a down-town flat at that. No carfare, no long rides home late at night, we decided, but down-town flats have their peculiarities which one needs to know about. An

how," she volunteered. "A new paper and all your things will make this a pretty room, and two fine bedrooms, and seven windows, and one more in the bathroom. Why, what's the matter with this flat?" She was walking to and fro, with the quick eye that had made estimate of home possibilities in the far West, camped out over a grocery store and goodness knows what to make a home in pioneer days. A Glengarry woman, she! In the end, we took the flat, and I'm writing this yarn in it to-day. It has been home to us, to more than two of us, for friends and neighbors come into it to be comforted and made welcome. And the funny things that have happened to us here are also irresistible!

Just for a few months, when fate and choice combined once more to make me a lonely woman, the cheery little flat up the 69 steps grew insupportable, and I turned my back upon it. This time it was laid upon



What's the matter with this flat?

eager agent had flats and introduced us to them, one look being enough. Sometimes an appalling rent made us wonder! Just once, then we knew, and fled from the building in horror. It's one thing to know your city in theory, and quite another to get it on your lap. At last, one fine morning, when the dearest of women and I were strolling chatting along a busy corner, both of us caught the glint of east windows, in the sun, away high up in a sad-looking structure, where a white card announced "To be let." It was soon done, the landlord was bland and benevolent-looking. The key was ours and we

me to get as far as possible from the heart of the city. I developed a theory that while company and bad air were healthy, loneliness and coal smoke, bay fog and asphalt dust were insupportable. So I moved up



I think of it sometimes with a certain regret.

town, having found an adorable attic, big and roomy, and sloping ceiling and an equally delightful sleeping-room, with etceteras, in the shape of a flat roof and a big clothes closet, luxuries unknown heretofore. Dormer southeast windows, whence one could watch with a glass the steamers coming in and out, and perhaps fancy one caught the mist from Niagara Falls! Dwellers in flats of august tone and proportions patronizingly agreed that the attic was very pretty and quaint, for the Arts and Crafts had done some artful and crafty things with it in the way of plate and picture rails and soft panels of green. I think of it sometimes with a certain regret, for it was a flat exactly conducive to good writing.

Unfortunately, however, a flat in a leased house has disadvantages a hasty person doesn't always consider. The lease ran out, so did the tenant-in-chief, and so perforce did I. And came back to a bland and benevolent landlord and a down-town flat, once beloved and now received back to my affections, as time the merci-

ful, had obliterated the unbearable memories, and laid the ghosts. And so, the prophetic of flat dwelling in Toronto, who has, so to speak, made her own flat-homes, sees philosophically the fulfilment of her forecast in the great and gorgeous structures that dot the city, none of which has just that touch of independence, seclusion and home which she finds in her sky-parlor, with sunny windows greeting the day, and sixty-nine steps between her and any but her real friends!

### PLAN YOUR CIVIC HOLIDAY TRIP.

Now is the best time to plan your Civic Holiday trip. Call at 63 Yonge street, Traders Bank Building, and Niagara Navigation Co.'s agents will assist you. Secure tickets in advance and save congestion on the holiday. Telephone Main 6536.

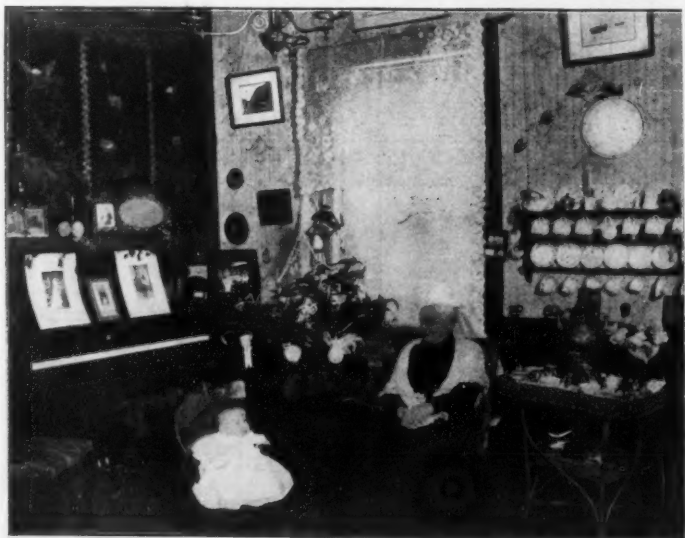
The honorary Governors who will visit the Toronto General Hospital this coming week are Mr. D. Coulson and Mr. J. W. Flavell.

### Why Trees Kill Grass.

It is a matter of common observation that grass does not grow so well close to trees as in the open. The same is true of grains. Experiments in this country and in England have shown that the deleterious effects of one upon another of grass and trees are mutual. The trees suffer as well as the grass and grain. This is especially true of fruit trees. The cause is ascribed to the excretion by the trees, on the one hand, of substances poisonous to the grass, and by the grass, on the other hand, of substances poisonous to the trees. It thus appears that the failure of grass to grow well near trees should not be ascribed to too much shade, nor to the exhaustion by the tree roots of the food needed by the grass.

In religion, as in politics, it so happens we have less charity for those who believe half our creed than for those who deny the whole of it.

It is not much trouble to doctor sick folks, but to doctor healthy ones is troublesome.



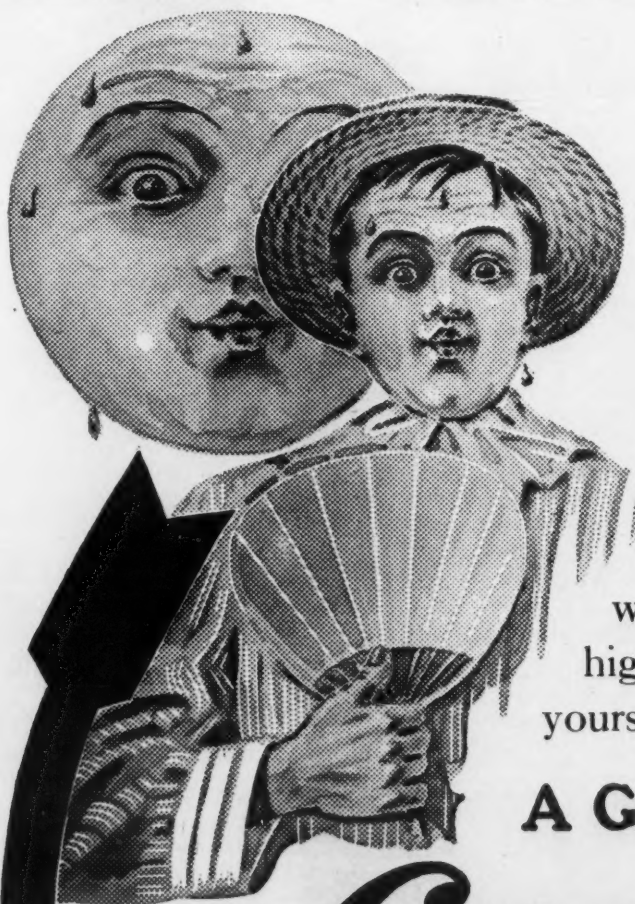
Friends come in to be comforted and made welcome.

prise but didn't and an umbrella that put in the shade any color scheme I've ever looked at, vivid Turkish curtains, spectacular rugs, and a bunch of cushions that dared the fire brigade. We had the morning sun, in floods, that being the one quality in a flat, on which I insist, and we were up high above the surrounding roofs, and St. James Cathedral chimed swung sweetly across

proceeded to ascend, not in an elevator, as had been, but foot by foot, in endless round, until we reached the door of the sky parlor. When that door was opened, (and not easily, for it had its peculiarities), I looked in. "Oh no, this won't do at all!" I cried in dismay. It certainly looked uninviting, but the dearest woman stepped briskly in. "High ceilings and loads of sunshine any-



A jolly good time in that primitive flat.



## Steaming Hot

When you begin to think it's a personal matter between you and the sun to see which is the hotter, it's high time you bought yourself



A Glass of

# Coca-Cola

Positively, it's a liquid breeze that blows away heat and thirst and fatigue and touches particular palates with vigorous deliciousness.

Delicious—Refreshing—Thirst-Quenching

5c Everywhere

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY

TORONTO, CANADA



Send for our interesting booklet, "The Truth About Coca-Cola"

Whenever you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola

**POTTER OPTICAL HOUSE**  
C. B. PETRY - Proprietor**EYE INSURANCE**NO POSSESSION CALLS MORE  
PLAINLY FOR PROTECTION  
THAN YOUR EYES.

Do your eyes give you trouble? Have them tested by Potter's experts, and know what the trouble means.

We test your eyes accurately, carefully, patiently, so as to get the exact lens that your vision requires.

We can show you some attractive and becoming mounts at a moderate charge.

**POTTER 85 YONGE ST. TORONTO****Annual Matches of the Dominion Rifle Association****Notice to Competitors**

Intending competitors in the matches of the Dominion Rifle Association can secure specially viewed and sighted Mark III Ross Rifles from any of our agents or direct from us. To avoid disappointment, orders should be sent in as soon as possible.

Illustrated Catalogue and full information sent on request.

**THE ROSS RIFLE CO. QUEBEC****Automobile BARGAIN**

The fastest, highest powered Darracq Runabout in Canada. Four passenger, sixty horsepower. Demonstration.

**International Motor Car Co.**

60 Jarvis St., Toronto

**FEARMAN'S HAMILTON****Star Brand BACON**  
Is the best Bacon**Immediate Response**

Telephone Main 536 at any time—our response will be immediate. Prescriptions, medicines and toilet preparations—complete service in every department. Personal attention, perfect equipment, use of modern methods.

**Hooper's Drug Store**

83 King West

**MEYER'S PARLORS**

AT SUNNYSIDE are more popular than ever.

Fish Dinners from 12 to 2 and 5 to 8 p.m. daily.

Here you always meet nice people.

TRAIN SERVICE FULLY RESUMED TO MUSKOKA LAKES, LAKE OF BAYS, GEORGIAN BAY, TEMAGAMI, COBALT, ETC.

Via Grand Trunk Railway System.

For Muskoka and Lake of Bays—Leave Toronto 12.05 noon, daily except Sunday and 2.05 a.m. daily.

For Georgian Bay via Penetang—Leave Toronto 11.50 a.m., daily except Sunday.

For North Bay, Temagami, Cobalt, Etc.—Leave Toronto 8.30 p.m. and 2.05 a.m. daily. Sleeper on 2.05 a.m. train, open 10.30 p.m.

Full information and tickets at City Ticket Office, northwest corner King and Yonge streets. Phone, Main 4209.



A WRITER in The Autocar, who uses the initials "A. J.," sets forth the results of his observations of roads in several Continental countries as a result of recent extensive touring. At the head of the list he places the main French roads as "proverbially excellent." He notes, however, that in places even these roads "are suffering from the enormous amount of motor travel they are called upon to carry, particularly in the neighborhood of Paris." He, therefore, advises motorists to avoid Paris, unless they are particularly anxious to visit it. This statement is borne out by the experiences of other motorists who have toured around the French capital, including the present writer. Elsewhere in some places in France will be found stretches of rough roads, for example, around Boulogne and Beauvais.

Writing of other countries, "A. J." notes that Belgium "is best avoided as its roads are such in name only, except to the east of Brussels and the Forêt des Ardennes. In Holland the roads "are pretty good, being paved mostly with little bricks that are in fair condition." In Germany, which is a favorite resort for tourists, roads "are not to be compared with those of France, but are far superior to those of Western Belgium." Police traps in Germany should be guarded against. Along the Rhine and near Berlin they are numerous. Last year about 10,000 summons for infringement of motor laws were issued in that country. Italy "is very backward as a touring ground for motorists, extremely bad roads being the rule, while the dust is appalling." In Switzerland roads are "fair," but are frequently cut up by little waterways and are often hilly and treacherous. Motorists will often be received ungraciously in Switzerland and many roads are actually closed to them. Spain as a ground for motoring is hardly to be considered with favor, although some enthusiasts uphold it. Regulations enforced by the authorities appear to grow more strict each year.

A WRITER in The Automobile declares his belief that the ultimate normal demand in the United States for cars will be upward of 500,000. That number could not be sold this year, nor could it be sold next year, because the mechanism of production and selling are not equal to it. But the average per capita now used in cities is not "half what it will be." Eventually 90 per cent. of physicians, salesmen, collectors, grocers, etc., "will have them because they must." He believes the time is coming when there will be three million automobiles in daily use on farms. Another writer in the same periodical states the case in this way: "As cities increase in size—and all the large cities in the whole world are increasing—two forces are at work. Those persons who can afford to live in the country will do so. Those persons who are forced to live in city flats will seek to get out into the open for their pleasure. Therefore, both the suburban estate and the city apartment promote the use of the automobile. The doctor, the architect, the builder, and various other professions and occupations not restricted by neighborhood, require the automobile. Long-distance deliveries from stores and shops already demand the use of the automobile. The farm motor now in process of development on the Ford 1,300-acre farm at Dearborn promises to do more work in a day than can be done by six men and twelve horses. At least such are the unofficial reports. "People fear that the automobile is a fad, and will disappear like the bicycle. Only a superficial view of the situation suggests a likeness. One difference between the two is that with the bicycle one rode and walked at the same time."

DURING the last year, says the New York School of Automobile Engineers, more women have taken part in long runs than ever before. This is especially true in the runs between New York and San Francisco, and the runs have proved beyond doubt that a tip across the country in a motor car is none too difficult for women, and so far as safety is concerned, they are as well off while touring as when taking short spins on nearby country roads. In the coming tests, which all owners of automobiles must pass before

they can secure their licenses, it is reckoned that the women will, in many instances, have no difficulty in answering all questions and place themselves on a par with the men. Formerly an automobile was just a plain machine, to the women, but to-day there is a different story to tell. They are in touch with its trouble maker, and have no difficulty in locating the cause of the trouble and remedying it, without having to call upon the "mere man." They know how to stop their car, when the exhaust pipe gets too hot, when the motor is using too much gaso-



THE famous hunter, Indian fighter, and showman is here seen in his new White Steamer, which he drives himself with much of the coolness and skill he displayed in mastering fractious broncos on the plains.

line, and how to adjust its consumption without losing power. In fact, they are able to give a reason for every move, whether on their part, or that of the machine.

**WHEN IN AN AUTO DON'T —**

WEAR hat pins over one foot long. Goggle when the tire punctures. Try to run his car unless the owner can afford it. Describe a sixty horse-power car as "awfully cute."

Ask a man stretched under a car with a bag of tools: "Is anything the matter?"

Leave pins sticking upright in the auto.

Grab the steering wheel or the arm of the driver in case of an accident.

Accept invitations for a fixed dinner hour when touring country roads. Blow your own horn. Leave that for the chauffeur.

Confine all your attentions to the scenery. Wait until it is forced upon you.

Keep urging the driver to speed unless you have \$25 in your own pocket.

Get a veil to match his car. He may change the car—or the girl.

Suggest that the driver's hands are greasy after replenishing a dope can. He may see them himself.

Ride as though you expect to have your picture taken every minute. Enjoy yourself.

Tell him you are just crazy about him in those goggles. He knows better.

Forget to close your ears when his fingers slip on the exhaust pipe.

Offer suggestions on the way you would run the car. He may have driven it before.

Detain a taxi for a last good-bye. It comes too high.

Don't rubber to see if the lady in the machine passing by is his wife.

Laugh when removing a bad spark plug he accidentally becomes a conductor of the current. He may be saying his prayers.

Throw up the spark lever when he is cranking the machine.

Scream when the machine skids. The driver doesn't like it any better than you do.

Take such a short cut down town that you will have to cut some one else down to get there.

Keep up a fire of questions crossing a crowded street. You may ask one too many.

Think because it has a license you both have to get one.

**A FEW FOR PEDESTRIANS.**

DON'T stop to kiss Johnnie good-bye in the middle of the street, and give him instructions how to be a good boy when you are away. He may like to see his mother again.

Don't stand in the open road to watch the coming race between the

motor cop and an auto. You are liable to get in it.

Don't wear an automobile veil every time you walk down town to shop. They may raise the price when they see it coming.

Don't think that you have to give a near guess at the name of every machine that's passing. It's too amusing to those who know.

Don't ask for all the auto pamphlets that's published, just to make the future look prospective to neighbors. They may get wise.

Don't cut Mrs. Smith's friendship because she is so stuck on her new automobile. They all get that way at first. It isn't a bad feeling.

IT has long been observed how Michigan has been leaping forward as the most prominent among the States as a producer of automobiles. Ten years ago the automobile industry in the whole country was so small that it had no distinctive place in the national census. It began to grow immediately afterward, so that in 1905 the value of the output of all the factories in the country was \$26,-



THE famous hunter, Indian fighter, and showman is here seen in his new White Steamer, which he drives himself with much of the coolness and skill he displayed in mastering fractious broncos on the plains.

645,000. Michigan is justly proud of the fact that her annual output now is fully five times as great as that of the entire country five years ago.

At the time of the census of 1905 when the whole country had an output of \$26,645,000, the output for Michigan was \$18,000,000. Last year these figures had swollen to \$135,000,000. The capital invested in Michigan in 1905 was only \$2,305,000, now it is \$34,000,000. The number of cars produced in Michigan has increased from 28,830 in 1905 to 271,440 in 1909. The number of persons employed in 1905 was 3,950; it is now 27,996. The wages paid out daily in 1905 amounted to \$9,349, or an average per person of \$2.38 per day; now the total is \$75,470 per day, the average being \$2.70. The annual pay-roll at the present time is approximately \$23,400,000.

**The British & Colonial Aeroplane Company, Limited.**

Directors:  
SIR GEORGE WHITE, BART.  
SAMUEL WHITE, J.F.  
G. STANLEY WHITE.

Bankers—THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

**Bullders of the British "Zodiac" Aeroplanes**

"Zodiac" Biplanes | "Zodiac" Monoplanes  
50/60 h.p. - Price £1,000. 25/30 h.p. - Price £500.

TERMS—One-third with order, balance before delivery.

Delivered F.O.B. any port in Great Britain in one month from receipt of order.

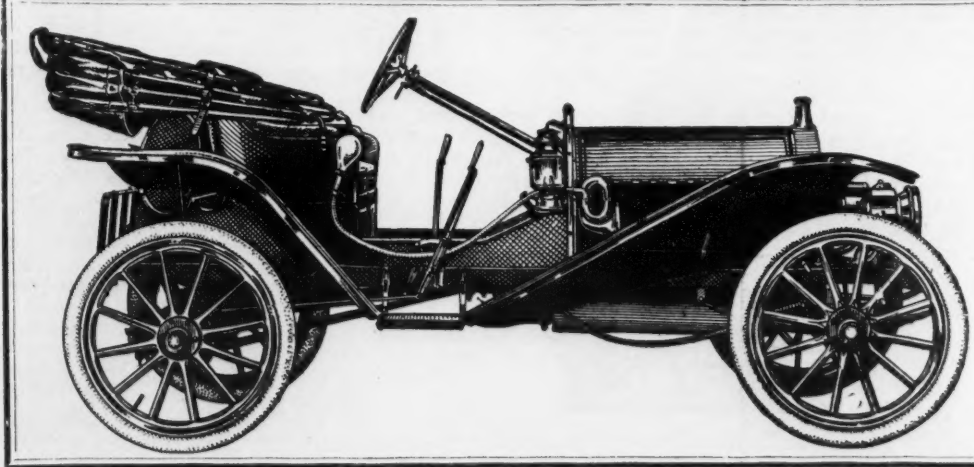
Write for Catalogue and full particulars.

Offices and Works: BRISTOL, ENG. Flying Ground: SALISBURY PLAIN (W.D.)

Telegrams: "AVIATION, BRISTOL." Codes—A 1, A.B.C., and MORNING.

**"Dubonnet" THE ORIGINAL APETISING WINE****L. CHAPUT FILS & CIE. CANADIAN AGENTS MONTREAL.**

**BILLIARDS for the HOME**  
NO MODERN HOUSE COMPLETE WITHOUT A BILLIARD TABLE  
Largest Manufacturers in the World of English and American Billiard and Pool Tables, also small Pastime and Davenport Combination Tables  
Inspect our Show Rooms and send for Catalogue SATISFACTORY TERMS  
The Brunswick-Balke Collender Co. 67-71 Adelaide St. West, Toronto

**LABATT'S SALE**  
Is made from tested, natural spring water, selected barley malt, and a blend of the choicest growth of hops. No substitutes for hops or barley are used. An aid to digestion and a cause of comfort after meals.  
FULL OF THE VIRTUES OF BARLEY AND HOPS**Hupmobile****THE "LITTLE BROTHER OF THE RICH"**

Men who own the costliest machines recognize in the sturdy little Hupmobile a younger brother to their larger cars.

The great five and seven-passenger Touring Cars are good for many things; the HUPMOBILE is good for anything.

Taken part by part, each and every feature and requisite of the perfect motor car is to be found in the Hupmobile—only in smaller proportion.

Every part is as well made and as carefully assembled as in any car on the market—that's why

the Hupmobile makes such a splendid showing when compared with the larger cars.

Its good name has been won by its sweet-running, silent motor, sturdily accepting everything that was expected of it; by its continuous service, economy of up-keep; in short, by those attributes never before expected nor found in cars of moderate price and which rank the Hupmobile with cars of far greater cost.

We invite you to examine this car at our garage—we will be glad to give you a demonstration.

4 Cylinders, 20 H.P., Sliding Gears, Bosch Magneto—\$950

**INTERNATIONAL MOTOR CAR CO., LIMITED**

60-64 JARVIS ST. TORONTO

HUPP MOTOR CAR COMPANY AGENTS FOR THE DETROIT, MICHIGAN

# LIVING IT DOWN

By WARWICK DEEPING

## CHAPTER XX.

SO the days went by, Eve working at her turf wall by night, while Heriot watched her lantern from the gloom of Bilberry Wood. Burgoyne's men had opened up long brown trenches, probing the earth north, east and south, and proving to "the Roman's" skilled eagerness the truth that Bilberry had nothing more to surrender. The broken walls and the tiled floor of the *cryptoporticus* had ceased a few yards from the place where the first discovery had been made. The excavators had disclosed nothing more than the rough foundations of a courtyard wall that ran south-west and west, to disappear under the Danebarrow fence. The relics of old Rome lay under the Danebarrow meadow, or beneath the roots of the cypresses, laurels and yews of the garden.

About that time, too, Heriot's patience began to fail. He had watched Eve at work by night, and these silent vigils had set the smoulder in him all afire. An infinite longing to speak with her possessed him, offering its own impulsive self-justification. The shadowy figure in its black dress, with face and arms white in the light of the lantern, became a picture that was eternally present in his brain. He began to tell himself that this fanatical silence of his was not necessary to his creed of self-isolation, and that he was man enough to be able to talk to a woman without suffering the deeper desires to flicker to the surface. Moreover, he had watched Eve standing alone in the darkness of that upland meadow, resting her arms upon her wall of turfs, and staring out into the night. She had looked so shut in by the darkness, so lonely, so much a child of tragedy, that his manhood leapt out to her with a great cry of compassion.

It was a damp October day, with the sun striving to clear away a thin white mist, when Heriot locked the door of his cottage, glanced over the brown soil of his garden in the making, and started off through the Hindleap firs. He felt a thrill go through him when he came out upon the sweep of the moor. There seemed something symbolical about the mist and the struggling sunlight. The drenched heather, the reeking grass, the spectral sneaves of broom whose black pods gave never a rattle, all these seemed part of the day's emotions, wrapped in a fog of melancholy romance. Heriot was as nervous as any boy when he came within sight of the massive blurr of Bilberry wood. The voices of the men at work came to him heavily through the fog.

He hesitated for a moment at the gate in the white fence, and was almost tempted to turn upon his heel. But the memory of that September night rose in his mind, that night when he had brought Eve to this silent house, and had heard her utter words that he would never forget.

Heriot went up the path, rang the bell, and waited, watching the moisture dripping slowly from the fingers of the cypresses, and feeling sorely shy of meeting the very woman whom he had come to see. He did not turn when he heard foot-

steps in the hall, but remained staring at the trees. The grating of the key in the lock sent a sharp thrill through Heriot. The knowledge of Eve's nearness filled him with a sense of tumult and of oppression.

When he turned and their eyes met, Heriot's brown face reddened as he lifted his cap.

"Good morning. I am something of a stranger here."

Heriot was quick to see that her face did not light up to his, and that her eyes showed merely a passive surprise, as though he had passed from the intimate forethought of her life.

"What a miserable day! Will you come in?"

"Oh, thanks; perhaps I am disturbing you?"

"No; I was only writing a letter. I suppose you have been ever so busy with your garden? There is such a lot to be done this time of the year."

Heriot felt the fog chill him, without reasoning upon the significance of the impression. There was something so inertly prosaic about the words that he had given and received that he felt a sense of distance between himself and the memories of a month ago. The outlines had grown suddenly dim and indistinct. The inevitableness of things had vanished; he stood there as a mere casual caller.

Eve turned and led the way along the passage into the room of the tapestries, Heriot following her, and feeling the unreality of the real painting him as he went. She was even polite in gesturing him towards a chair as she sat down on the couch by the window. Heriot felt himself dumb for the moment, and unable to think of anything to say to her that would not sound clumsy and bathetic.

Her perfunctory cheerfulness suggested the fulfilling of a social duty, as she asked him about the cottage and the garden, whether he had planted his roses yet, and bought all the oak furniture that he coveted. She glided over the surface of things, never talking about herself, treating him as one whom it was necessary to entertain. The unexplained and unexplainable neglect of four short weeks seemed to have stifled the intimate sympathy that had been kindled between them. And yet Heriot could not blame her for this reaction of reserve. She had uncovered the sacred things of her life to him a month ago, and he had answered her faith by an apparent callousness that must have touched her pride.

"I have plenty to do here," she said, when he tried to make her talk about herself, "and work helps one to be physically contented. Dr. Gisborne has driven up to see me once or twice. And I have received sundry calls from John Lavender. Last week the boy brought me a hamper full of apples."

Heriot envied John Lavender his liberty and his freedom from problems.

"So Burgoyne's men are at work again?"

"I have become quite used to them. Though I sometimes wish that Bilberry were a quarter of a mile away."

"Are they any trouble to you?"

She glanced at him with moment-

ary intentness, as though she suspected him struggling against her reserve.

"No."

"They are not altogether pleasant neighbors."

"Perhaps not; but I don't worry." Heriot had had a glimmer of hope that this aloofness would vanish like a fog, needing only some warmth of words. Their moods, however, seemed unable to melt and flow into one common stream. And he accepted the conviction sadly, feeling that his scheme of self-effacement had proved curiously exact.

He made no long staying, but gave some colourless excuse, an excuse that Eve accepted with an air of tolerant simplicity. She walked to the gate with him, and they parted like the most prosaic of country neighbors, whose intimacy is never likely to rise above the occasional exchange of rose cuttings and plants, as a casual chat upon pewter, frosts, bulb catalogues, and the best method of getting rid of rats.

Eve loitered in the front garden when Heriot had gone, cutting a few late blooms from the standard roses, and musing over her own sense of dissatisfaction and regret. For she had felt as shy as Heriot, though she had not shown it, and had had the advantage of him in the reasonableness of her reserve. Remembering as she did the laying bare of her innermost thoughts to him a month ago, she was piqued and a little hurt, perhaps, by the way he seemed to have retreated from the common ground of good comradeship. She had reacted to the man's uneasiness, almost from the first glance. Neither of them had been able to speak out.

Eve was standing at the gate, holding the roses to her nostrils, when she heard the irregular rhythm of a horse's hoofs upon the stretch of turf and heather that edged the road. Looming up through the silvery fog came a touchy, mettlesome horse, footing it crabwise, head up, ears laid back, temper in the white of the eyes. The attention of the man in the saddle seemed to be divided between Danebarrow and the spiteful trickiness of the beast under him. For the horse refused to be coerced into quietness, footing it to and fro as though the earth were so much red-hot metal.

The rider took off his hat to the girl at the gate, and held the hat at the level of his knee, making a spirited looking picture, and looking as though he had caught the pose from some old portrait.

"Miss Thorkell! Can I have a few words with you? I come as a suppliant, though I seem to ride the high horse."

He smirked solemnly over the turning of such a picturesque sentence, and managed to bring the beast nearer to the white fence. Eve stood to arms.

"Try not to regard me as an impertinent person," he said. "A man who can ride such a beast as this must have learnt some sort of patience."

The horse shied at the white fence and swerved across the road. Burgoyne brought him back again, looking as though he applauded himself for mastering the horse-flesh under him. Some men can do nothing modestly. Even when they condescend frankly to qualify their own accomplishments they are only indulging another form of boasting.

"That's better; quiet, you touchy fool! I suppose I must apologise for the animal's manners. The fact is, none of my men will ride him; I am the only fool who cares to risk a neck."

The man's strenuous confidence in himself acted on Eve in positive fashion. She remained at the gate.

"Do you know I have come to make an apology?"

He seemed to think the confession imperative, and he did not conceal the conviction.

"I find that I have been ignorant of certain facts. When your father and I exchanged certain letters, I did not know what I know now. I wanted this piece of property; I acknowledge it; but I am afraid that in my ignorance I let the strenuous, business part of myself blunder into the thick of a tragedy. I am a man of strong impulses, but I have sometimes found that I have had to curb my strength out of sympathy for weaker neighbors."

He had edged his horse close to the fence, and Eve had a full view of his curiously barbaric face, a face that reminded her of pictures of those Gallic chiefs whom Caesar fought and conquered. The long, drooping moustachios, the reddish coloring, the irritable and shallowly restless eyes, seemed more aggressive than she had thought. The majority of Englishmen found that their bristles stiffened instinctively against Bur-

# CALABASH

## High Grade SMOKING MIXTURE



2 oz. tin costs	25c
4 " " "	40c
8 " " "	75c
16 " " "	\$1.50

**PACKED IN HUMIDOR TINS**



Pen writes with any kind of Nib.

No filler necessary      Any child can use it      Does not blot.

**25c. in Stamps or Coin for a "Vite" Self Filling Fountain Pen**

An absolutely reliable well finished pen. No destructible rubber parts. Always ready for use. Can be filled with ink.

**"VITE" Fountain Pen Co., Limited**  
Suite 27, La Patrie Building, MONTREAL

## Grand Trunk Railway System

"Most Direct Route to the Highlands of Ontario"

Orillia and Couchiching, Muskoka Lakes, Lake of Bays, Manquegon River, Algonquin National Park, Temagami, Georgian Bay.

**Plan to Spend Your Summer Holidays This Year at One of These Delightful Spots**

Good hotel accommodations at moderate cost—The lover of outdoors will find here in abundance, all those things which make roughing it desirable. Select the locality that will afford you the greatest amount of enjoyment, send for free map folders, beautifully illustrated, fully describing these out of the ordinary recreation resorts. Address—J. D. McDONALD, Union Station, Toronto

W. E. DAVIS, Pass. Traffic Mgr., Montreal      G. T. BELL, Asst. Pass. Traffic Mgr., Montreal      GEO. W. VAUX, General Passenger Agent, Montreal



## E. & J. BURKE'S

Three Star

## OLD IRISH WHISKEY

For more than 50 years, Burke's Old Irish Whiskey has steadily maintained its reputation for uniform excellence.

Its lightness and delicacy—and soft, mellow flavor—are constant delights to those who prefer real Old Irish Whiskey.

For Sale By All Leading Wine Merchants.

## Get Rid of Your Legacy

By the law of Heredity every man gets left to him a LEGACY OF PREJUDICE, and prejudice is

### The World's Biggest Pickpocket

THE MAN WHO PAYS 25c. for an "Imported" Cigar when he can buy

### The "Davis Noblemen" 2 for 25c.

IS ALLOWING HIS PREJUDICE TO PICK HIS POCKET.

The greatest Historian of modern times, Lord Macaulay, says, "Get off the beaten path of Prejudice," and the smoker who follows his advice will find that by buying the "DAVIS NOBLEMEN" Cigar will save 50 per cent., without sacrificing one iota of quality.

REMEMBER, Imported Cigars pay HEAVY DUTIES.

You get a little article at half the price when you buy the "DAVIS NOBLEMEN."

"NOBLEMEN" size, 2 for a quarter.

S. DAVIS & SONS, LIMITED,

"PANATELIA" size, 10c. straight.

MONTREAL.

"CONCHA FINA" size, 3 for 25c.

Makers of "Perfection" 10c. Cigar.

goyne. He had the power of rousing violent antipathy, that primitive and unreasoning hatred, relic of ages when man knew his enemy with in-

stant fierceness, and made ready to smite and to kill.

"Well, do you understand me?"

She resented his impetuous ego-

tism, and noticed in her resentment what she had not noticed before, that his voice had a curious sibilance, as

(Concluded on page 16.)

### The Oldest Mummy.

ALTHOUGH the embalmer's art was practised in ancient Egypt perhaps as early as 3000 B.C., the earliest known mummy until recently dated only from about 1580 B.C. Now, however, there has been placed in the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, in London, a mummy of the period of Snefra, found by Flinders Petrie in 1891 and dating back as far as 2700 B.C.—a jump backward of 1,100 years. In an address before the Royal Philosophical Society of Glasgow, Prof. Elliott Smith discusses this find and gives, incidentally, an interesting sketch of mummification in Egypt. We quote an abstract printed in The British Medical Journal (London, June 4). Says this paper:

"To appreciate the motives which impelled the ancient Egyptians to invent the art of embalming it is necessary to throw our minds back nearly sixty centuries. . . . Then Egyptians were in the habit of burying their dead in shallow holes scraped in the soil immediately beyond the limits of the narrow strip of cultivated land. As the result of placing the body in hot dry sand, it frequently happened that, instead of undergoing a process of decay, it became desiccated and preserved in an incorruptible form for an indefinite time. The burial of valuable and useful objects with the dead naturally led to grave-robbing, which was already common in the earliest known prehistoric times in Egypt. This plundering of graves must have taught the people at large that the forces of nature were often sufficient to preserve a dead body. In this way it became a part of the religion of the Egyptians to regard the preservation of the body as the condition of the attainment of immortality. . . .

"The early Egyptians learned that the body when placed in a coffin or buried in a rock tomb usually underwent decomposition. It was a widespread belief that the stone 'ate the flesh'—hence the word *sarcophagus*. Artificial mummification, therefore, had its origin in an attempt to deprive the grave of its victory."

If this hypothesis is correct, evidence of embalming would naturally be found soon after the invention of rock tombs. But Professor Smith found in the Cairo Museum no authentic mummy earlier than about 1580 B.C. There was thus a gap of eighteen centuries between the time when, on his hypothesis, the earliest attempts at embalming were made, and the most ancient actual mummy in the Cairo Museum. Mummies at the Sakkara and Lisht Pyramids were much earlier, but were so fragile that it was not possible to move them without reducing them to bones and powder.

The mummy in the Royal College of Surgeons is, therefore, more than eleven centuries older than any other actual mummy, that is to say, not mere bones, hitherto found. To quote further:

"Prof. Elliot Smith thinks it highly probable that attempts at embalming were made during the six or seven centuries before the date assigned to the mummy in question, which is supposed to be that of a high official called Ranefer. The reason why this mummy has come down to our times in such a remarkable good state of preservation is that it was encased in a hard and thick carapace of resinous paste which had been molded, when soft, into the form of the body. The head and face had been particularly well modeled; the wig was faithfully represented, and colored brown with a resinous paste painted on the surface of the mask; the features (the nose is now destroyed) were carefully fashioned; the eyes (pupils, eyelids, and eyebrows) were indicated by malachite paint; and the mustache, represented in Egyptian statues only at the period assigned to this mummy, was painted on the upper lip of the mask with brown resinous paste like that employed to represent the hair of the wig."

### Degrees of Bridge.

A CURRICULUM of household management for married women was advocated by Mrs. St. Lot Strachey in a discussion upon a "University Standard in Home Science" at the Women's Congress at the White City, on June 8th. We are left in the dark, says Punch, as to the syllabus, and as to whether the fair aspirant for matrimonial honors will try it on the dog or a dummy husband. Should degrees be conferred on successful candidates, we hasten to enter a caveat against some familiar initials obtaining the following acceptance:

B.A.—Blatantly Argumentative.  
M.A.—Moderately Affectionate.  
B.C.—Barley Connubial.  
Sc. D.—Scarifier of Domestic.  
Litt. D.—Litter Distributor.  
L.L. B.—Loves Lots of Bridge.  
Mus. D.—Musically Defective.

THE most eminent lover of the Virginia weed in the last century was perhaps Bismarck, who, nevertheless, once derived from an unused cigar a pleasure greater than any lighted cigar ever yielded to him. During the battle of Sedan he hoarded his last cigar, he says, "as a miser hoards his treasures." He was painting to himself in glowing colors the delightful hour when, after the battle, he could smoke it in peace, when he saw a poor wounded dragoon, with both arms smashed, who whimpered for relief. Lighting the cigar, he stuck it between the soldier's teeth. In relating the incident, Bismarck said: "You ought to have seen that poor fellow's grateful smile. No cigar ever tasted so good to me as this one, which I did not smoke."—London Globe.

FROM "THE FRA MAGAZINE,"  
EAST AURORA, N.Y.

The man who knocks on the railroads belongs to the Lobsteria. As the railroads prosper we all prosper. When the shops shut down, orders for iron are cancelled, and the empties line the sidings, we are all up against it, and the bread-line forms.

Always in times of stress a vast number of people look to the Government for relief. But what shall we say of a Government which makes war on those who are now giving work to millions, and thereby assure us peace and prosperity! If the men in charge of our Government insist on being Business-Baiters, the hoarse roar of the mob, demanding work or bread, will again be heard and women and children will be pushed defenseless into the storm. Business in this country gives work and wage to everyone who wants to work. Let business alone.

Ex-Parte actions against the railroads should be forbidden by the statute. Burglary, hold-ups, strong-arm tricks, rape, are all ex-parte proceedings. And what think you of the dignity of a President who resorts to an ex-parte action in order to gain a cheap and transient legal victory over a very important part of the people, whom he has sworn to protect in their legal rights?

The railroads have only one thing to sell, and that is transportation, and the people of this country are willing and anxious to pay for the transportation all it is worth. We are

not mendicants, and we ask for nothing at less than its value.

He who tries to incite class-hatred and makes it appear that there is war on between the railroads and the people is a wicked sham. The railroads thrive only as the people thrive, and every railroad-manager knows it.—Elbert Hubbard.

not mendicants, and we ask for nothing at less than its value.

He who tries to incite class-hatred and makes it appear that there is war on between the railroads and the people is a wicked sham. The railroads thrive only as the people thrive, and every railroad-manager knows it.—Elbert Hubbard.

not mendicants, and we ask for nothing at less than its value.

He who tries to incite class-hatred and makes it appear that there is war on between the railroads and the people is a wicked sham. The railroads thrive only as the people thrive, and every railroad-manager knows it.—Elbert Hubbard.

not mendicants, and we ask for nothing at less than its value.

He who tries to incite class-hatred and makes it appear that there is war on between the railroads and the people is a wicked sham. The railroads thrive only as the people thrive, and every railroad-manager knows it.—Elbert Hubbard.

not mendicants, and we ask for nothing at less than its value.

He who tries to incite class-hatred and makes it appear that there is war on between the railroads and the people is a wicked sham. The railroads thrive only as the people thrive, and every railroad-manager knows it.—Elbert Hubbard.

not mendicants, and we ask for nothing at less than its value.

He who tries to incite class-hatred and makes it appear that there is war on between the railroads and the people is a wicked sham. The railroads thrive only as the people thrive, and every railroad-manager knows it.—Elbert Hubbard.

not mendicants, and we ask for nothing at less than its value.

He who tries to incite class-hatred and makes it appear that there is war on between the railroads and the people is a wicked sham. The railroads thrive only as the people thrive, and every railroad-manager knows it.—Elbert Hubbard.

not mendicants, and we ask for nothing at less than its value.

He who tries to incite class-hatred and makes it appear that there is war on between the railroads and the people is a wicked sham. The railroads thrive only as the people thrive, and every railroad-manager knows it.—Elbert Hubbard.

not mendicants, and we ask for nothing at less than its value.

He who tries to incite class-hatred and makes it appear that there is war on between the railroads and the people is a wicked sham. The railroads thrive only as the people thrive, and every railroad-manager knows it.—Elbert Hubbard.

not mendicants, and we ask for nothing at less than its value.

He who tries to incite class-hatred and makes it appear that there is war on between the railroads and the people is a wicked sham. The railroads thrive only as the people thrive, and every railroad-manager knows it.—Elbert Hubbard.

not mendicants, and we ask for nothing at less than its value.

He who tries to incite class-hatred and makes it appear that there is war on between the railroads and the people is a wicked sham. The railroads thrive only as the people thrive, and every railroad-manager knows it.—Elbert Hubbard.

not mendicants, and we ask for nothing at less than its value.

He who tries to incite class-hatred and makes it appear that there is war on between the railroads and the people is a wicked sham. The railroads thrive only as the people thrive, and every railroad-manager knows it.—Elbert Hubbard.

not mendicants, and we ask for nothing at less than its value.

He who tries to incite class-hatred and makes it appear that there is war on between the railroads and the people is a wicked sham. The railroads thrive only as the people thrive, and every railroad-manager knows it.—Elbert Hubbard.

not mendicants, and we ask for nothing at less than its value.

He who tries to incite class-hatred and makes it appear that there is war on between the railroads and the people is a wicked sham. The railroads thrive only as the people thrive, and every railroad-manager knows it.—Elbert Hubbard.

not mendicants, and we ask for nothing at less than its value.

He who tries to incite class-hatred and makes it appear that there is war on between the railroads and the people is a wicked sham. The railroads thrive only as the people thrive, and every railroad-manager knows it.—Elbert Hubbard.

not mendicants, and we ask for nothing at less than its value.

He who tries to incite class-hatred and makes it appear that there is war on between the railroads and the people is a wicked sham. The railroads thrive only as the people thrive, and every railroad-manager knows it.—Elbert Hubbard.

not mendicants, and we ask for nothing at less than its value.

He who tries to incite class-hatred and makes it appear that there is war on between the railroads and the people is a wicked sham. The railroads thrive only as the people thrive, and every railroad-manager knows it.—Elbert Hubbard.

not mendicants, and we ask for nothing at less than its value.

He who tries to incite class-hatred and makes it appear that there is war on between the railroads and the people is a wicked sham. The railroads thrive only as the people thrive, and every railroad-manager knows it.—Elbert Hubbard.

not mendicants, and we ask for nothing at less than its value.

He who tries to incite class-hatred and makes it appear that there is war on between the railroads and the people is a wicked sham. The railroads thrive only as the people thrive, and every railroad-manager knows it.—Elbert Hubbard.

not mendicants, and we ask for nothing at less than its value.

He who tries to incite class-hatred and makes it appear that there is war on between the railroads and the people is a wicked sham. The railroads thrive only as the people thrive, and every railroad-manager knows it.—Elbert Hubbard.

not mendicants, and we ask for nothing at less than its value.

He who tries to incite class-hatred and makes it appear that there is war on between the railroads and the people is a wicked sham. The railroads thrive only as the people thrive, and every railroad-manager knows it.—Elbert Hubbard.

not mendicants, and we ask for nothing at less than its value.

He who tries to incite class-hatred and makes it appear that there is war on between the railroads and the people is a wicked sham. The railroads thrive only as the people thrive, and every railroad-manager knows it.—Elbert Hubbard.

not mendicants, and we ask for nothing at less than its value.

He who tries to incite class-hatred and makes it appear that there is war on between the railroads and the people is a wicked sham. The railroads thrive only as the people thrive, and every railroad-manager knows it.—Elbert Hubbard.

not mendicants, and we ask for nothing at less than its value.

He who tries to incite class-hatred and makes it appear that there is war on between the railroads and the people is a wicked sham. The railroads thrive only as the people thrive, and every railroad-manager knows it.—Elbert Hubbard.

not mendicants, and we ask for nothing at less than its value.

He who tries to incite class-hatred and makes it appear that there is war on between the railroads and the people is a wicked sham. The railroads thrive only as the people thrive, and every railroad-manager knows it.—Elbert Hubbard.

not mendicants, and we ask for nothing at less than its value.

He who tries to incite class-hatred and makes it appear that there is war on between the railroads and the people is a wicked sham. The railroads thrive only as the people thrive, and every railroad-manager knows it.—Elbert Hubbard.

not mendicants, and we ask for nothing at less than its value.

He who tries to incite class-hatred and makes it appear that there is war on between the railroads and the people is a wicked sham. The railroads thrive only as the people thrive, and every railroad-manager knows it.—Elbert Hubbard.

not mendicants, and we ask for nothing at less than its value.

He who tries to incite class-hatred and makes it appear that there is war on between the railroads and the people is a wicked sham. The railroads thrive only as the people thrive, and every railroad-manager knows it.—Elbert Hubbard.

not mendicants, and we ask for nothing at less than its value.

He who tries to incite class-hatred and makes it appear that there is war on between the railroads and the people is a wicked sham. The railroads thrive only as the people thrive, and every railroad-manager knows it.—Elbert Hubbard.

not mendicants, and we ask for nothing at less than its value.

He who tries to incite class-hatred and makes it appear that there is war on between the railroads and the people is a wicked sham. The railroads thrive only as the people thrive, and every railroad-manager knows it.—Elbert Hubbard.

not mendicants, and we ask for nothing at less than its value.

He who tries to incite class-hatred and makes it appear that there is war on between the railroads and the people is a wicked sham. The railroads thrive only as the people thrive, and every railroad-manager knows it.—Elbert Hubbard.

not mendicants, and we ask for nothing at less than its value.

He who tries to incite class-hatred and makes it appear that there is war on between the railroads and the people is a wicked sham. The railroads thrive only as the people thrive, and every railroad-manager knows it.—Elbert Hubbard.

not mendicants, and we ask for nothing at less than its value.

He who tries to incite class-hatred and makes it appear that there is war on between the railroads and the people is a wicked sham. The railroads thrive only as the people thrive, and every railroad-manager knows it.—Elbert Hubbard.

not mendicants, and we ask for nothing at less than its value.

He who tries to incite class-hatred and makes it appear that there is war on between the railroads and the people is a wicked sham. The railroads thrive only as the people thrive, and every railroad-manager knows it.—Elbert Hubbard.

## WE OWN AND OFFER AT PAR AND INTEREST

**\$200,000 First Mortgage, Sinking Fund 6%  
Bonds With 25% Bonus of Common Stock of**

# CANADA MACHINERY CORPORATION

LIMITED

(Incorporated under Dominion of Canada Letters Patent.)

Callable as a whole at 110 and accrued interest on six months' notice on 1st August, 1915, or any interest date thereafter, or in part for sinking fund purposes only on any August 1st after 1915, at 110 and accrued interest.

Interest payable 1st February and August, at Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal, Toronto, Galt, Ont., and Halifax, N.S.

Denominations \$500 and \$1,000.

**TRUSTEES:  
BANKERS:**

**Montreal Trust Company  
Royal Bank of Canada**

	CAPITALIZATION	Authorized	Issued
First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$400,000
Cumulative 7 per cent. Preferred Stock	1,500,000	1,500,000	850,000
Common Stock	1,500,000	1,500,000	625,000

### DIRECTORS:

**GEO. D. FORBES, Esq., President.**  
Pres. R. Forbes Co. Ltd., Hespeler.  
Pres. Taylor Forbes Co. Ltd., Guelph.

**R. O. McCULLOCH, Esq., Vice-President.**  
Goldie and McCulloch Co., Ltd., Galt.

**R. MacGREGOR, Sr., Esq., Vice-President.**  
Pres. MacGregor, Gourlay Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont.

**S. H. WHITE, Esq., Vice-President.**  
Pres. Sussex Mfg. Co., Ltd., Sussex, N.B.  
Pres. New Brunswick Telephone Co., Ltd.

**THOS. H. WATSON, Esq., Toronto, Ont.**  
Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Canada Bolt and Nut Co., Ltd.

**ALEX. G. GOURLAY, Esq., Galt, Ont.**  
MacGregor, Gourlay Co., Ltd.

**GARNET P. GRANT, Esq., Montreal.**  
Pres. Dominion Cannery, Ltd.  
Vice-Pres. Canada Bolt and Nut Co., Ltd.

**HARRY COCKSHUTT, Esq.**  
Man. Dir. Cockshutt Plow Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

### What Consolidation Represents

The Canada Machinery Company, Limited, was incorporated under the Canada Companies Act on July 5th, 1910, and has acquired the business and undertakings of the following companies:

1. MacGregor, Gourlay Co., Limited, Galt, Ont.
  2. John Ballantine and Co., Limited, Preston, Ont.
  3. Hespeler Machinery Co., Limited, Hespeler, Ont.
- And the Woodworking Machinery Departments of:
1. Goldie and McCulloch Co., Limited, Galt, Ont.
  2. Sussex Manufacturing Co., Limited, Sussex, N.B.

The companies controlled constitute practically all the concerns in Canada manufacturing the lighter grades of woodworking machinery and tools. They also constitute a large percentage of the manufacturing capacity of iron working tools in Canada.

The intention of the Company is to perfect the organization of the different factories upon a uniform basis, thereby eliminating the excessive duplication of special machinery, etc., which has taken place in the past.

### Security Back of Bonds

The reproductive value of the plants, as determined by the Canadian American Appraisal Company, is \$1,027,873.35, over two and a half times the present bond issue of the Company. The bonds are being issued under a deed of trust and mortgage by the Company to the Montreal Trust Company, of Montreal, and are secured by a fixed and specific first mortgage and charge upon all present and future real and immovable property of the Company.

The total amount of bonds to be issued is limited to \$1,000,000, and can only be issued up to 66 2/3 per cent. of the appraised value of the affixed assets. Of this sum \$400,000 has been issued and is now being issued. The remaining \$600,000 can only be issued to an amount equal to 66 2/3 per cent. of expenditures on capital account subsequent to August 1st, 1910.

On or before the 1st of August, 1914, and annually thereafter, a cash sinking fund of 2 per cent. of all bonds outstanding is to be paid to the Trustees, and used to purchase and retire these bonds at not exceeding 110 per cent. and accrued interest, or to call bonds at that price if not so purchasable. All bonds so purchased shall be the property of the Trustee, and the coupons shall be collected by the Trustee and carried at the credit of the Sinking Fund.

### Earnings and Advantage of Consolidation

It is conservatively estimated that the net earnings of the Company for the ensuing year, based on present output, will be \$120,000, showing the bond interest earned five times over. These earnings will be materially increased during the following years. The auditors' reports of the various factories have not as yet been completed, but the audit of one of the principal companies shows average net earnings for the years 1900 to 1910 of far more than the amount required to pay the interest on the entire issue of \$400,000 Bonds. Mr. George D. Forbes, the President of the Company, in a report, says the benefits to be accrued from the consolidation may be summarized as follows:—

Increased efficiency, resulting in economy by specializing the output at the different factories and by eliminating the unnecessary duplication both in output and patterns.

Savings to be effected in the purchase of raw material and in administration. Economies in selling, distributing, manufacturing and transportation charges.

The consolidation is being effected just at a time when the industry is showing tremendous development, and the new Company, by placing the different factories on a uniform basis, will be in a position to take full advantage of it.

### STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION

The different companies are being taken over free from all floating liabilities, and the New Company will have ample working capital.

The Deed of Trust and all legal matters relating to this issue have been approved by Messrs. Bicknell, Blain, Strathy and MacKellan, of Toronto.

Negotiable 6 per cent. Interim Receipts issued by the Montreal Trust Company, Trustee, will be given pending delivery of definite bonds.

CIRCULAR AND FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION

**DOMINION BOND COMPANY LIMITED,**  
MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING, ROYAL BANK BUILDING, CITIZEN BUILDING,  
Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa.

not mendicants, and we ask for nothing at less than its value.

He who tries to incite class-hatred and makes it appear that there is war on between the railroads and the people is a wicked sham. The railroads thrive only as the people thrive, and every railroad-manager knows it.—Elbert Hubbard.



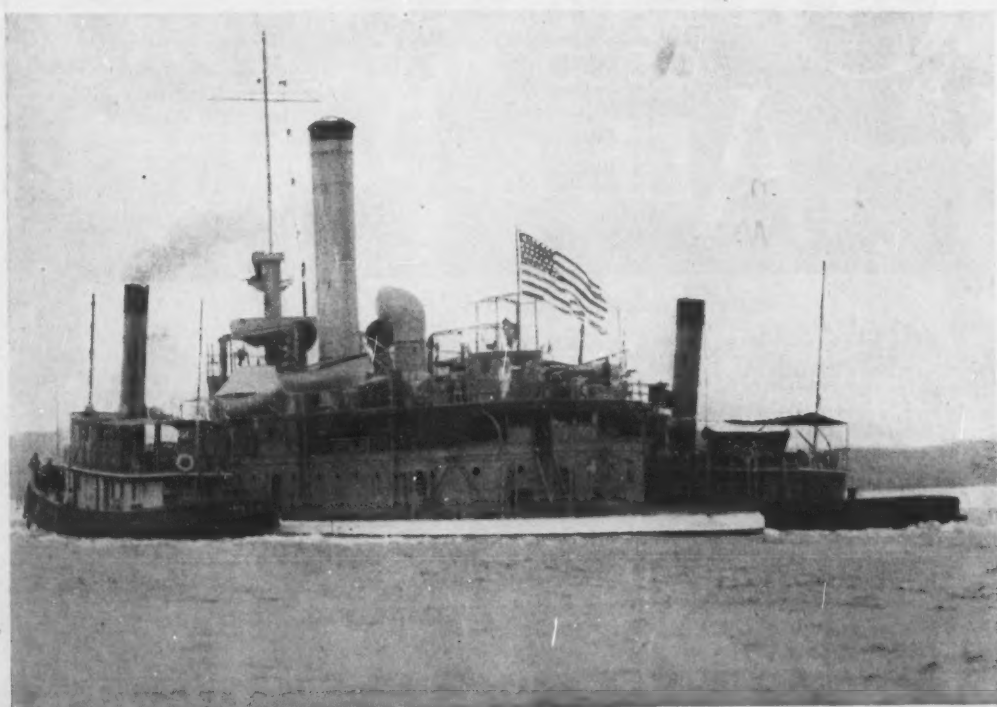
**O'Keefe**

"Gold Label" is just the kind of Ale that you would expect The O'Keefe Brewery to brew—a rich, creamy, delicious old Ale—that is wonderfully wholesome and nutritious.

No cork screws needed to open the bottles—they are sealed with Crown stoppers.

**"The Beer That is Always O.K."**

**O'K**



A UNITED STATES NAVAL TRAINING SHIP.

The naval militia system, which will be adopted in Canada some day, exists in the United States under the control of the various States. The above picture shows the U.S. Monitor Tonopah, which has been loaned by the Federal Government for the training of the New Jersey naval militia.

"Why do girls wear engagement rings?"

"On the same principle that a person ties a string around his finger—so they won't forget they're engaged."

Judge—"Will you tell the jury all you know about the case?"

Miss Jabber—"Yes, if they can spare the time."

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

**MARRIAGES.**  
MAGWOOD—McLEAN—On Saturday afternoon, July 23rd, 1910, at 1 p.m., at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. E. J. McLean, 49 Murray street, Toronto, Dr. S. J. Newton Magwood to Miss Maud McLean.

**DEATHS.**  
MONTGOMERY—At Toronto, early on the morning of July 28, 1910, Isabella Mary, daughter of the late William Taylor, Millbrook, and dearly beloved wife of Mr. Henry Montgomery of the University

**ALEX. MILLARD**  
UNDERTAKER  
Private Mortuary  
Phone M. 678. 389 YONGE ST.

of Toronto, and formerly of Trinity College. Funeral from her late residence, 90 Brunswick avenue, on Wednesday, July 27, at 2 p.m.

ye olde firm  
**HEINTZMAN CO. LTD.**  
ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS  
**PIANOS**

Ever go by a house on a summer night and hear your favorite melody being played by a master hand?

Enjoy that same melody in your own home to-night. Own a

**HEINTZMAN & CO.  
PLAYER-PIANO**

—the new player-piano, different from others—like the pianos of this house—a distinctive instrument.

You can play your best loved composition with all the sympathy of its composer, and still cover its every chord with your own personality—not necessary to know a note of music.

Piano Salon: 115-117 King St. W.  
TORONTO, CAN.

**TRISCUIT**  
The  
Wholesome Luncheon

Triscuit (the Shredded Wheat Wafer) with cheese, marmalade or fruit, is delicious. Better than pastries, all the food properties of the whole wheat—easily digested.

At all grocers, 13c. a carton, two for 25c.

**H.P. SAUCE**

Make sure to get that bottle

The success of H.P. Sauce has brought the inevitable deceptive imitations, so

Make sure to get that bottle

The letters H.P. and the picture of the British Houses of Parliament are a safe guide—

Make sure to get that bottle

And you get the real 'H.P.'—made from oriental fruits and spices—made as only its British makers know how.

Local grocers sell H.P.

Those who know give the preference to the Champagne of the Century

**MOET & CHANDON**

WHITE SEAL, BRUT IMPERIAL & IMPERIAL CROWN BURT  
The Pre-eminent Cuvées of Champagne

Sole Canadian Agents:  
**JOHN ROBERTSON & SON, Ltd. - MONTREAL**

WE HAVE  
**MOVED**  
TO OUR NEW OFFICE  
**28 King St. West**

**THE ELIAS ROGERS CO. LIMITED**

## LIVING IT DOWN

(Continued from page 14.)

though the hair about his mouth made him lisp.

"I beg your pardon!"

"Need we cross-question one another?"

She felt that he was accustomed to riding people as he rode his horse. His superabundant egotism came upon her as something monstrously novel and unpleasant.

"I quite agree with you," she said, "I have no intention of asking you any questions."

"As a man and a gentleman, I have some things that I desire to explain. Take, for instance, the incident of a few days ago. I have no wish to remain the victim of a woman's imagination."

"Imagination!" she laughed the word, and then felt piqued by her own lack of self-control.

Burgoyne bent forward in the saddle.

"My dear Miss Thorkell," and he reminded her for the moment of a mock Sir Charles Grandison. "Let me assure you that nothing was further from my desire than to bring any ungenerous pressure to bear upon your father. I hear on good authority that you are living here quite alone. That I did not know before. And I trust that it is not impertinent in me to state that your isolation here puts a different complexion upon any poor plans of mine."

She met the man's shallow, flaring eyes, and wondered what to make of him.

"Indeed," she said.

"I prefer to be frank."

"Be as frank as you please."

"I am going to renounce the idea of building here."

She could not quench a faint flicker of surprise. And Burgoyne seemed to feel her intuition probing him. He could be selfishly sensitive; for many selfish men are sensitive, the cells of their consciousness being irritable alert.

"You are looking for motives," he said.

"Perhaps there is no need to look." "Are they so superficial? My worst enemy, Miss Thorkell, would not call me that."

"Probably not," she answered; "go to a friend for the truth."

He had remained bareheaded all the time, and his wiry and rather too lusty hair had been part of the whole picture. His horse began to show further signs of temper, and Burgoyne put on his hat. And, like everything else he did, the act seemed to suggest a glance at an imaginary mirror.

"The world is just what we see in it," he said; "I must apologise for desiring to be courteous. Let me ask you to judge by results and not by conjectures. I am a man of my word."

"Then I am not to have a timber yard on the other side of my hedge?"

He glanced at her sharply as he turned his horse, as though he detected an underplay of grim yet delicate raillery.

"I am ready to inconvenience myself to that extent," he said, "and so—good-day."

Burgoyne had passed Heriot on the road to Danebarrow, and the two men had eyed one another with that instinctive antipathy that is deepest in the sense perception of man.

There are few people in the world worth hating, but there are some against whom the inevitable instinct declares merciless war. With Heriot it was the old jingle of "Dr. Fell," emphasized and reinforced by some personal experience.

Burgoyne's feelings were as forcible as Heriot's, and were justified by the arbitrariness of self.

That chance meeting with Heriot seemed to overtop the stimulus of his talk with Eve, for it took the precedence in Burgoyne's mind. Mr. Andrews, his agent, spreading himself before his study fire, had a note brought to him late in the afternoon, a note that took the comfortable and reposeful wrinkles out of the fat man's waistcoat.

"Oh, all right," said he to the servant who had waited; "go tell Miller to put Snowball in the gig."

So Mr. Andrews unlocked his desk and took out some letters and papers from a pigeon-hole, smiled over them with satisfaction, and was driven to the great red house amid the cedar trees and the yews.

The two men dined together, Burgoyne, eccentric and singular in his food, taking fish and eggs mashed up into one pulp, and soaking slices of orange in a mixture of milk and port.

The water in the finger-bowl was heavily scented, and Burgoyne washed his moustachios in the scented water, and threw the residue upon the fire.

After dinner Andrews produced the papers he had taken from his desk. Burgoyne was soon absorbed in them, nursing one knee, and rocking slightly in his chair. Presently

**A. CLUBB & SONS** NEW YONGE ST. STORE

In a few days we will open at 264 YONGE ST., "Just north of Trinity Square," a NEW CIGAR STORE . . . The very finest in cigars, tobaccos and smokers' goods will be on sale at the new store. Everything, in fact, will be up to our usual standard

"SOUVENIRS ON OPENING DAY" **264 YONGE ST.**

**Tuckett's**

The Criterion of  
Cigarette Excellence

When you enter a store and ask for a package of cigarettes, you will not always be handed "Tuckett's."

See that you do get Tuckett's—most high grade store—keep them, and even if you have to turn on your heel and walk a block to the next store, it will pay you to do that, rather than accept an inferior substitute.

Made of pure Turkish tobacco—the kind with the sweet, satisfying flavor which every fastidious smoker knows—Tuckett's "Specials" are as close to ideal as human endeavor can make smoking material.

15c. a Package of Ten.

**Cigarettes**

**"A FRESH WATER SEA VOYAGE"**

to Soo, Port Arthur and Duluth.

Sailings from Sarnia, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

Five-and-a-half days' water trip.

Special Grand Trunk train service between Toronto and Sarnia Wharf, via Hamilton and London, connecting with steamers.

**THE NORTHERN NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED****GRAND TRUNK ROUTE****"THAT GEORGIAN BAY TRIP"**

to Mackinac Island via the North Channel & Soo.

Sailings from Collingwood and Owen Sound—Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Six days water trip.

The ideal routes for business or pleasure trips.

**"AMONGST THE 30,000 ISLANDS"**

Daily service—Sunday excepted—between Penetang and Parry Sound. Special Grand Trunk train service between Toronto and Penetang.

**CARLING'S**  
GOLD MEDAL  
**ALE & PORTER**

From Canada's GREATEST Brewery.

For sixty years we have brewed by the old English methods as adopted by BASS & CO. and GUINNESS & CO.

WE DO NOT CARBONIZE, and by so doing destroy Nature's best and finest health-giving properties of barley malt and B hemian hops.

No fads, no new methods, as used by some brewers who can't compete with genuine methods.

DEMAND CARLING'S AND GET THE FINEST MADE IN THE WORLD.

Every dealer everywhere.

he laughed, thrust his legs out, and stared hard at the wood fire.

"How much did it cost you, Andrews, to find this out?"

"Forty pounds or so."

"Help yourself to Chartreuse. What shall we call this outlay—quit

rent or a moral persuader?"

"Call it a persuader, sir! I dare say I can so contrive things that the man will sell."

Burgoyne's eyes reflected the firelight.

"The problem is whether it will

hurt the fellow in the thick of a wood. How did you find it out?"

The agent's waistcoat recovered its comfortable wrinkles as he turned his chair to the blazing logs upon the andirons.

(To be Continued.)

Financial  
Comment

AS pointed out several weeks ago in these columns, the situation in the stock markets of the world—especially those of the United States and Canada—is ominously suggestive of what took place in 1907. Up to date we have the same absence of demand for premier securities, the same absence of resistance to the downward trend, the same absence of recuperating power, the same efforts by prominent men to stem the downward course of the markets and to exercise pessimistic tendency of its followers by re-assurances of the fundamental soundness of the situation. And just as in 1907 the markets continued in spite of everything to, as it were, give the laugh to their optimism, so the continued declines of today have been demonstrating the incorrectness of their prophecy.

There has been some criticism of the statements of financial writers in New York who talk of the "bear" clique and their unwarranted raids, the claim being made by a critic that there are no cliques of that nature, whatever. It is hard to know which side is in the right, and, what is more, I don't see that it is of very great importance. But what is of importance, is that the investors have not been buying stocks, so far as can be learned at the moment, and it seems to be somewhat of a truism that so long as investors are not buying there is no use trying to stem the downward tide by talk of fundamental soundness and industrial activity.

Since writing on this subject recently, there has occurred another break in the market at a moment when it had almost begun to look as if the bottom was being neared. So far as Canadian stocks were concerned, the lowest points yet reached were registered late last week or early this week—at the time of writing. "Soo" railway, paying a dividend of 7 per cent. and earning enormously more, declined from the high mark of 147 or 148 of some time since, and the later level of 140 of a few months ago, and the still later level of 125 to 130 where it hung after the June breaks, to 115. In 1907 "Soo" had been up to just about the high point mentioned above. It was then paying 4 per cent., if I recollect properly. About that time the directors concluded to put out a new stock issue, at par. I think the stock had, by that time, fallen off to 110 or so. At any rate, before the issue at par had been consummated, "Soo" was down below par. It went on down to 60, which it struck in October, and even then it was selling almost as high as it now is, judging by dividend returns. It is worth mentioning that there recently has also been talk, again, of a new issue at par.

In 1907, Canadian Pacific had been up to 195 in January, and by July had lost twenty points. This year it was slightly higher, and by July it has declined to 180, which is very nearly twenty points. For a brief moment in Nov. 1907 it was 140.



THERE are some features at present which are more encouraging than those of 1907, and it must be admitted that there are some which are less encouraging. Prominent among the latter must be mentioned the crop prospects. These are certainly none too bright in Western Canada, though one naturally prefers to look on the brightest side justifiable. In the United States some crops are splendid and some, extending over considerable territory, are said to be cut in half. On the whole, crops over the border seem to be fairly satisfactory although late reports are less bright. Another unfavorable feature has been the enormous quantity of securities which has been put out on the markets of Canada and the United States and which are as yet in the incubator. After these have been hatched out and the chickens have begun laying eggs, the situation will be greatly improved.

A favorable factor, this year, is the fact that we have really not been, as it were, overstraining ourselves industrially, so far as can be judged. Circumstances preceding 1907 occasioned an overstraining and the putting forth of extraordinary effort by the people of the world. We had been assuming, since the beginning of 1908, that we were recovering from this strain. There is a bare possibility that there was not complete recovery, however, and that many of unexplained symptoms are due to a partial relapse of the economic ailments of three years ago. At any rate we certainly have just now been having indication of the unwillingness or the inability of the public to purchase stocks at a price which, in normal times, would be considered most tempting, and, in fact, could not last a day.

All these up and downs of the stock markets and the manner in which common stocks and their dividends and prices are beaten to and fro would warn us keep away from them entirely were it not for our desire to make money quickly. We hope to catch the market on its up-turn. We succeed occasionally. Then we think we understand the game. So our profits are left in, and presently the market goes down and cleans us out to the boards. Then we think we will swear off. But as soon as we get a little more money and things commence to assume a brighter hue once more, back we go at it again to repeat our experience. How much better if we could but content ourselves with looking facts in the face and remembering them.

An investment in bonds is the only investment in securities which the average man is justified in making. If he contented himself with well-selected bonds he would make more money, because he would lose less, and he could spend his time in real business instead of spending it partly over the stock market ticker.



THE strike of the Grand Trunk Railway trainmen is naturally the most important event effecting financial and commercial circles at the present time. The effect of such a strike is, of course, far-reaching, and the incident has been productive of many criticisms, both of the railway and the union. Conversation runs as follows: "Well, what do you think of the strike?"

"I think the men are very foolish, don't you? They

were given a big increase and they would not take it, and I hope they will be beaten."

Another man says: "Well, I sympathize with the strikers. Here is this great big railway corporation, making millions of dollars and grinding its men down. I always sympathize with strikers anyway, and I hope the men will win."

Yet another declares: "The men are always on the lookout to get the advantage of a corporation and they lose no chance to make them advance their wages."

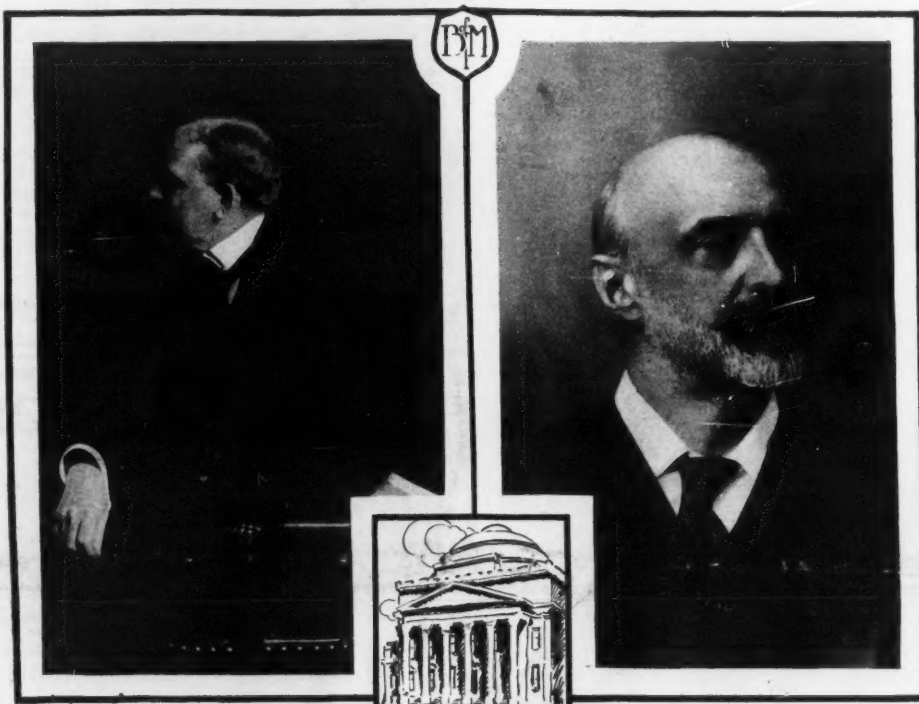
Others discuss the question of the right and wrong of the thing, the unfair advantage the railway tried to take of the men, or the unfair advantage the men tried to take of the railway.

In reality there is no right or wrong to the question at all. It is simply one of hundreds of similar occurrences which have taken place in the past and which will take place in the future of our commercial and economic development. The railways, like employers everywhere, are trying to get the men at the least cost, commensurate with services required; the men are trying to get the most they can, commensurate with services rendered. Supply and demand governs the cost of labor, as it governs the cost of everything else. But, in turn, has to be taken into consideration the force which governs supply and demand. This force is, in the present instance, largely artificial. On the side of the men, it is the Union. The Union at the present time is able to cut off the supply of men. The

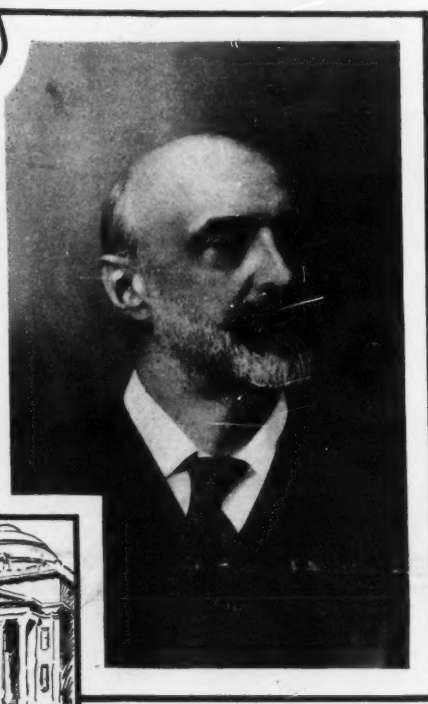
past and the present managers may have had nothing to do herewith. In any case, the situation is that there are shareholders, and that the manager or the president, or whatever official is in charge, is under obligations to give these shareholders the biggest return possible upon these shares. If he cannot hold expenses down to a point at which these returns become possible he will lose his job. Hence, self-preservation compels him to—in the well-known terms of the Union—"screw the most he can out of his men."

There are no sides, much, to be taken in these labor disputes by the economist. He simply recognizes a strike as a phase in the evolution to a better order of things, which phase unfortunately, is unpreventable. That the Union is tyrannical in its methods he does not dispute, neither does he dispute that this tyranny is no worse than the tyrannies to which the men may have been subjected by employers previous to the organization of the Union. It is simply a question which will have to be fought out over and over again until in the gradual process of evolution a better way of settling has been found. That this better way will be found in the course of time, there is practically no reason to dispute. On the contrary, there are many reasons to believe that such will be the outcome.

WHILE it is quite true that the influence of the Union and of strikes has been towards higher wages, it is



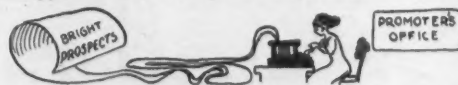
H. VINCENT MEREDITH,  
Assistant General Manager and recently elected a  
Director of the Bank of Montreal.



SIR EDWARD CLOUSTON, BART.,  
Vice-President and General Manager of the Bank  
of Montreal.

whole fight turns upon the question as to whether the Union can continue to artificially restrict the supply of men until such time as the railway is compelled to grant the concessions which are demanded.

In the above discussion no question of right and wrong is presented—as right and wrong are ordinarily spoken of. It is an economic phase in which right and wrong are hardly concerned. Even the questions of good or bad judgment or of advisability, hardly enter into a dispute of this nature, once action has been taken. From the men's standpoint the position is analogous to that of an army. Union men, like soldiers, enlist either voluntarily or because of the press gang. Class feeling is then developed in them by their lodges and their surroundings. The feeling of loyalty to the Union becomes paramount with a very large proportion of them, just as loyalty to company, or battalion, or army, or nation is developed with the soldier. A difference arises in that, whereas the soldier is not asked whether he wants to fight or not, the labor Union man is asked. To what extent his experience and calm, deliberate judgment enters into his decision, and to what extent it is influenced by class feeling, enthusiasm, prejudice and the various other sentimental considerations, is difficult to say, nor perhaps, does it greatly matter. He is doing his best to get his wages up. He may be taking the wrong way, but it is the only way which he knows of yet. He submits himself to the judgment of his superior—the Labor Union official—and follows his instructions in the most loyal manner. The Labor Union official, like other officials and other men, may or may not be a scoundrel, although their opponents are often prone to speak of them as such.



AS to the corporation, it is ordinarily opposed to other corporations. Mergers now and then put an end temporarily to competition; but competition in a free country cannot be stifled. No sooner do prices advance than a new corporation enters the field, so that the necessity of obtaining employees at the lowest possible salary, commensurate with results, is imposed upon the corporation. Many seem to be of the opinion that corporations are necessarily money-makers. As a matter of fact, however, as may be seen from the list of failures covering any particular year, bankruptcies among corporations and business firms of all kinds are of daily occurrence. These failures are due to various causes, among which expense would naturally be of importance. Wages are a prominent item in the expense account.

It is quite true that many corporations are making enormous profits. Often they are capitalized for many times the amount of money actually invested. The official upon whom rests the responsibility of earning dividends on this capitalization may have been—as in an instance I have now in mind—bitterly opposed to the amount of water injected therein. In other instances, the financial organization may have taken place in the

a fine point as to what advantage these higher wages have been to the recipients. I think, of course, that they are some slight advantage, although the men themselves frequently say that they are not and that they have to work just as hard as ever and that they are not getting any more out of the game than they did on half the wages in the days of old. It is certain that if only a few wage earners received advances they would experience direct and immediate advantages. When wages are advanced all the way round, however, what must be the immediate result? Manifestly, the cost of production is raised all the way round. And as the cost of production is advanced, the wage earner has to pay more for the product of his fellow wage-earners' labor. So that, when, for instance, the railway union assists the textile union to get textile employees' wages up, he is, among other things, raising the price of cottons and textiles on himself. When wages have been advanced all the way round, matters are just about where they were before they were advanced.

I insist that this is so. The union man may deny it, but denying it makes no difference to results. I am not using it as an argument against Unions trying to get wages as high as they can. All I say is that when wages have been doubled or trebled all the way round, no one is much better off and no one is much worse off. It is a simple proposition. Wages are a cost of production. All costs of production must be paid by consumers. When the striker forces the industrial concern of whatever nature to advance his wages, there is no sense in him closing his eyes to results. If the higher wages have to be paid by all concerns producing the same line of goods, all that will happen will be that all the concerns will immediately add the increased wages to the selling price of the goods. There is no escape from this conclusion. It is absolute.

The only exception to an immediate advance in the price of such goods is where advances in wages have only been granted by one or two concerns in the same line. The other concerns which have not advanced wages are able to produce their goods and sell them at previous prices, thereby preventing those concerns which are paying the higher wages from putting up the price. In such cases, only, does the advance in wages come out of the company. If this advance is sufficient the disadvantage will compel the company to close down altogether. But as soon as the rival concerns are also compelled by the Union to pay higher wages, the concerns are all on an even footing again and the price of goods will advance to the extent of the increased cost, or all the concerns will go bankrupt.

The object of the Unions is to get the level of wages raised throughout the entire list of industries. It is a strange paradox that once they accomplish this purpose they have defeated their real object; for all that they have done is to advance the price of goods on themselves. They, the workers and wage-earners, constitute a majority of the community. It is they, for the most part, who consume the products of the factory and the workshop

and industry generally. So it is they who, through increased prices, pay each other the increased wages, and their attempt to take it out of employers falls to the ground.

It is an expensive method of finding out futility of methods, but it is the historic method and will probably prevail for a long time to come. It is only as we have found out by experience that our methods are non-effective that we gradually abandon them in favor of the more effective. In the course of time strikes will cease, not because they have accomplished any great financial advantages for the employed but because they have failed to do so and because other and, let us hope, better methods will in turn be employed to accomplish the desired end. Meantime, the Grand Trunk strike will go on at an enormous cost to the company and to the men. Then, sooner or later, matters will adjust themselves and another strike will be commenced somewhere else. It is all waste, from an economic standpoint. But it certainly does one thing: it makes the corporations respect the men as they never respected them before. The power of the worker has been demonstrated, and if Unions never did anything else than this they will not have lived for nothing.



WHEN human industry is expended on unessentials it is lost. If we build two bridges when one is quite sufficient, the efforts to build the extra bridge have been wasted. It matters not that employment was thus furnished to many men—we would have been better off to have paid the men the same amount of money to remain idle and left the structural shapes in the yard where they would have been available for some useful purpose.

All over the world are now being built huge battleships at an enormous cost, and it were better the iron were left in the yards. What do battleships do? They destroy other battleships. At least that is what they are designed to do. For the most part they do nothing of the kind, however. Few battleships have done anything but destroy targets and wealth. They burn tons upon tons of coal and tons upon tons of explosives. They keep thousands upon thousands of men from useful and productive employment. Their construction provides dividends for many noble shareholders of shipyards.

Now we read that air-cruisers are being built in Germany which will be specially fitted for the dropping of explosives. One airship will cost but a small amount, and it will be able to destroy many times its cost in battleships. Sublime thought.

If all this is true, what will we do with our costly battleships? If we quit building them, the noble shareholders of the construction companies will get no dividends and the political agitator will have to rely upon ice-cream restriction, or something of that nature, to impress the country with what he is doing for its protection.

Figure it as you like, but the world has to pay for all these armaments, these soldiers and fleets. Let us bear in mind, too, that we have to help pay for the armaments of our supposed enemies, and they have to help pay for ours; because the cost of production is raised to the extent of the taxes, and the purchaser of the goods are thus made to contribute. All this time, manufacturers everywhere are trying to get consumers for their products; but the consumers have to help pay for the armaments so they can't buy.

I have just been wondering whether we couldn't somehow get this new battleship of ours into the grain carrying trade. In Montreal there is much complaint that ocean vessels are not offering in sufficient numbers to carry the grain. It is the opinion that the situation would be greatly improved if "tramp" vessels could only be encouraged to visit port and carry cargoes away. Under ordinary circumstances, government certainly has no right to engage in private business. But if the "Niobe" is a good grain carrier we might put her to some good use in certain seasons of the year. It would also put the sailors into a productive business. The rest of us would have to work less hard to keep things going. Of course it would have been less wasteful for us to have purchased a good carrier in the first place, but we might as well put the war boat to a good use now that we have her.

It would be showing a good example too. We would be leading off in the sensible twentieth century business of beating swords into ploughshares. Between you and me, it would be easier to make the sword into a plough if it were not for the professional owner of the sword. He'd sooner defend his profession than till the soil. Now, aside from the purely economic argument, just as a matter of defence—and this is very important—if you were looking for a safe country to live in, would you look for a land that was defended by the sword or for one which was defended by the plough? I'd put my money in the land of the plough every time.

*Economist*

The following incorporations are announced in the Ontario Gazette: The North American Sales Agency, Limited, bankers and brokers, head office, Niagara Falls, capital \$100,000; J. A. Simmers, Limited, seed merchants, head office, Toronto, capital \$200,000; Dickson's, Limited, general merchant, head office, St. Mary's, capital \$100,000; Lailey-Trimble, Limited, head office, Toronto, capital \$50,000; Hallinger Gold Mines, Limited, head office, Toronto, capital \$3,000,000; The Regal Lumber Co., head office, Hamilton, capital \$40,000.

For many years State banks in the United States have voiced their protests against the ordinary practice of allowing a national bank to enter upon what before was the field of a State bank and set up a competition inimical to the interests of those already established. Recently the Comptroller of the Currency of the United States announced that in future every application for a charter for a national bank in a district already served by a State bank, would be carefully scrutinized, with a view to preventing unnecessary competition.

The Edmonton Board of Trade has arranged to send a number of automobiles through the territory tributary to Edmonton, for the purpose of securing immediate data as to the real condition of the crops.

## AN INVESTOR'S SAFEGUARD

The greatest and best safeguard which an investor can have is the advice of an old, reliable, and conservative investment house. The wise investor realizes this, and buys or sells only after consulting them.

Dealing through them he may know that he is paying, or receiving, the proper value for his securities, and that he is placing his money in investments which have been thoroughly investigated under expert legal and financial auspices.

We have issued a booklet on conservative investments which will be sent gratis upon request, and we shall be pleased to give a report upon any investment you may have or contemplate making.

Our circular N-1 describes a thoroughly safe first mortgage bond investment which will yield six per cent.

It will be gladly sent you.

**Emilius Jarvis & Co.**

Members Toronto Stock Exchange  
HIGH GRADE INVESTMENTS  
Toronto Vancouver London  
Ont. B.C. Eng.

## HIGH-GRADE INDUSTRIALS

We invite inquiries from persons desirous of investing their capital in High-grade Industrial Securities earning from

**6% to 10%**

If you want your investment safeguarded by good, tangible security, call or write to

**FIDELITY SECURITIES CORPORATION, LTD.**  
Lumsden Building, Toronto

## BONUS NOTICE

A distribution of Profits to Policyholders of the Life Department in respect to the Quinquennial Period ending 31st December, 1909, is hereby announced. The same rate of Profits is being paid which has prevailed since 1865—a period of 45 years.

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED**  
LIFE DEPARTMENT

Chief Office for Canada, Toronto.  
**ALFRED WRIGHT, Manager**



**IRISH & MAULSON, LIMITED.**  
Chief Toronto Agents.

## THE QUEEN'S ROYAL

Niagara-on-the-Lake

Beautifully situated in a Private Park on Lake Ontario, at the mouth of the Niagara River. Two hours from Toronto. Eight Steamers daily. Bowling Tournament July 12th. Good Roads for Automobiles. Garage, Tennis Lawns, Golf Links. Cuisine unexcelled. Fine Music. Send for Booklet and terms.

**WINNELL & THOMPSON,**  
Proprietors.  
**L. R. COLE, Manager.**

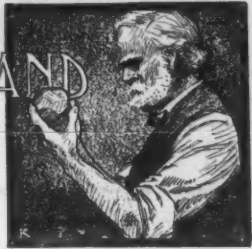
## Royal Muskoka

**HOTEL Lake Rosseau**, open June 25th to Sept. 20th, 1910. The largest and most modern summer hotel in Canada where you will realize every ideal of home and enjoy hotel life. Be treated cordially, served well and made comfortable. Only a few hours from Toronto and six fast trains. Golf, tennis, lawn bowling, boating and fishing. Attractive rates until July 20th. Illustrated booklet and rates from L. W. MAXSON, Manager, Lake Rosseau, Ont.

## Muskoka Lakes

Position Unrivaled in LONDON.  
**THE LANHAM HOTEL**  
Parkland Place and Russell St., W.  
FAMILY HOTEL of the HIGHEST ORDER  
in Facilities and Healthy Locality.  
Reduced Inclusive Terms  
during August and September.

## GOLD AND DROSS



The public is willing to take a fair risk. It wants, however, to be told the facts. Commercial mining is built upon truth, and its results are known.

TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT has had quite a few enquiries coming in from people in and about Toronto, asking for information as to the merits of the Canadian Autopress Co.'s shares.

At the outset, not being sufficiently impressed with the merits of the proposition as it was outlined, this paper decided not to admit the Autopress Co. into its advertising columns. Following that, representatives of the Autopress Co. have visited our offices, and have laid before us a booklet entitled "How Fortunes are Made," and a great deal more printed selling talk. In addition to that I have had the pleasure of a visit from the president of the American Autopress Co., and had quite a conversation with him.

In the first place, the booklet, "How Fortunes are Made," is a credit typographically, and also as to the matter it contains, to whoever prepared the same, whether it was an advertising agency or whoever it was. I object to the booklet on general principles, because it serves up for the delectation of the non-financiers that read it, a lot of examples of great industrial companies that have made a striking success, while I fail to see any connection between these companies and the Autopress Co. In addition to that this booklet contains what amounts to advice to people with small means, not to invest their savings in a bank, but to put their money into a company of some kind, and as the booklet is prepared by the Autopress Co. one does not have to go far to imagine in what company these moneys will preferably be put. It is no sound advice to people of small means, that of trying to lead them away from safe banks. Statistics will show that deposits in chartered banks of Canada are about 100 per cent. safe, whereas moneys put into unproved industrial concerns are not 100 per cent. safe, are not 50 per cent. safe, and in fact in a great many cases have turned out to be a partial, if not a complete loss.

The general selling literature that has gone out apparently in large volumes to people in this city, and I suppose outside this city, has already been unfavorably commented on in these columns; in other words, from what we have seen of it, the stock selling methods being employed by the Autopress Co. do not commend this proposal to Toronto Saturday Night.

The president of the American company visited Toronto Saturday Night quite recently, and stated, as he wished, to convert us to a more favorable view of the Autopress proposition. He was good enough to say that it would be only a matter of time before Toronto Saturday Night would purchase an autopress for its own use.

The president stated that the pay roll for the American factory was \$3,500 per week, that the president and the treasurer were the only officers drawing a salary, that the factory at College Point, Long Island, was 200 feet by 200 feet in extent. It would appear from the conversation, that the original Autopress Co. is a reorganization of a former million dollar concern, now defunct, known as the Whitson Autopress Co. The impression I gained after talking with the president, was that he himself and others looked over the Whitson defunct proposition, and then engaged the services of Mr. Freeman, and instructed him to go ahead and devise an autopress. It appears that this was done, and the president tells me that Mr. Freeman gets only his salary from the company, and there was no turn over of stock to him, and that there was no promotion shares issued.

The president stated that 300 machines at the price of \$1,750 have been sold in the United States. The profit made on every small machine put out at a cost of \$1,750 is said to be \$1,000, so that in two years the pay profit on 300 machines should be \$300,000. The American company has \$2,000,000 preferred and \$1,000,000 in common stock.

On the face of it, it would appear that the earnings should make it possible to declare a dividend on the preference shares of the American company, but the president states that the autopresses are sold on long term payments, and that consequently the American Company has not yet declared a dividend. Roughly, the United States is ten times a bigger place than Canada. Thus if the Autopress Company has sold 300 machines here after two years of organization, it might only sell 30 machines in two years in Canada. The capital of the Canadian company is \$750,000, and any man with a pencil can work out what the profit on the sale of 30 machines in Canada would be for 24 months.

Toronto Saturday Night may be wrong, but after looking over this proposition, it is our belief that the Autopress Company might not sell 30 machines in Canada in two years. To put it shortly, there is nothing in the booklet, or the selling literature, or the information imparted by the president of the company, that would lead us to vary our opinion, which amounts to this, that while the autopress may in itself be a good machine, that from the standpoint of the shareholder there is not enough in the proposition to make it worth while to risk money in the purchase of shares in a company of this character.

A twenty-five dollar ore, on the railroad, had better be shipped to the smelter, thus eliminating the cost of mill construction.

Winnipeg, Man., July 19, 1910.

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Dear Sir,—Recently I purchased 3,000 shares at 30c. of Centralia Mining Co. (silver mines) located at Magdalena Jalisco, Mexico, head offices in Tacoma building, Chicago. Was this a good investment, and would you consider another investment at 50c. safe? I am told that there are some good paying mines in this vicinity. Is this company making good progress, and what and when will it begin to pay dividends?

G. E. W.

I never heard of the company, but would advise you to keep your money out until I can secure some definite information.

F. W. J. H., Toronto: If you are not already in Summit Lake gold proposition, keep on marking time.

D. K., Detroit, Mich., queries about Cochrane Cobalt, Temiskaming and Bailey Cobalt.

I do not look on any of the three named as offering much. Temiskaming is high enough as it is, and Bailey may or may not prove out.

Toronto, July 20, 1910.

Could you give me any information about the Rubies Mine in Renfrew county, Ont.?

INTERESTED.

If you refer to Rubies Limited, I was informed some time since the people behind this proposition would probably not sell any shares here. I know nothing as to development or recent history. I would investigate closely were I in your place.

F. A., Toronto, in a communication states that four years ago he bought shares in the Crystal Mining and Reduction Co. of Philadelphia, receiving as security 100 shares of Gillison Co. stock as surety for dividends.

Sorry to say you came away with one lemon and one green apple. Gillison, who was something of an original character, got into trouble with the authorities over his promotions and both companies you mention are down and out.

C. A. M., London, Ont. A land scheme dignified superficially with the appellation of "Acre-Bonds" is about all I can make out of the American Loan and Mortgage Co. offering. The form letters are cleverly designed to corral your money. There may be value behind the "acre-bonds"; I would not lose any sleep over the thing, in any event.

Niagara-on-the-Lake, July 22, 1910.

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I should appreciate very much your opinion as to whether my money would be quite safe in an investment which has been offered to me by the bond firm of (name mentioned, a Toronto house). I have about \$5,000 in the Savings bank on which I only get 3 per cent. interest from

the bank, and I want to invest it to bring me in better interest, but at the same time I don't want to take any chances with it. The bonds they offer me are called the first mortgage bonds of the Vancouver Milling and Grain Co., and the firm who offers them say that the assets of the company are more than three times the amount of the company's bond debt. And I can buy the bonds to bring me in a little over six per cent. Do you think this would be a good safe investment?

A. W.

I think the bond you mention is a good one, and the house that offers it is of the best reputation. I have preached to people to buy bonds and not worry so much over the speculation issues. Possibly, and most probably, there is a feeling of intense satisfaction felt by the man when he first acquires an automobile that is all his own. If he is wealthy enough to carry a car, this pleasurable feeling continues perhaps indefinitely, with a natural modification. He who puts a first mortgage on his residence, however, to provide the funds for an automobile purchase may and probably does, also get a good deal of pleasure out of the thing for a time, but his enjoyment is usually short-lived, for in the first place he was not in a position to own a car, and as a matter of fact he doesn't own it. He owns just that proportion of the machine in which the automobile firm does not retain an equity.

Now contrast these degrees of elation with that experienced by the person of small means who buys himself a good sound bond, either a \$500 or a \$1000 bond, and I think the latter actually has it over the other two. He has a perfectly legitimate sense of partial proprietorship, which the possession of a common or a preferred stock does not give him. He knows his interests are paramount to those of either preferred or common shares. As a rule he likes this form of self-indulgence so well that ere long he is after a broker to buy him a second bond. And in these days the bond market is reconstructed to take care of the wants of the little fellow. Bonds may be purchased now in denominations of from \$10 up occasionally, and opportunity offers to buy them on the instalment plan. I know of no form of real investment that produces better results in the long run any way one cares to look at it, than the acquiring of a sound bond offered on an advantageous basis.

At the same time I would advise no one to put all his eggs in the one basket. If your total savings amount to \$5,000, you need a little capital in reserve for emergencies, and you can easily split up your purchase to include what may seem to you a wise proportion to put into these bonds, investing the remainder, minus your cash reserve, in something else selected with care. You need a reserve, for if something hits the market with a club, and you at that moment become ill without ready money behind you, you may be forced to sell your bond on a sacrifice basis, and thus throw away interest for several years.

Ottawa, July 20th, 1910.

Editor, Gold and Dross—

I enclose herewith a letter and card, which I received to-day from the Imperial Development Corporation, Vineland, N.J. I do not know where these people got my name, but I consider the whole thing the worst "Take-in" I have ever met. I should like to have your opinion of same through this week's issue, if possible, in the Gold and Dross column.

A. H. M.

Same old game. The country peddler who thrusts eight bars of soap on the housewife in return for a quarter tells her he is simply doing it for an advertisement. This of course is untrue: he makes his commission and the man behind him takes a profit. The idea of handing a man over a lot in a section formerly consecrated to the goats appears to be that he will have to bear all the original expenses for improvement and without which the land has only a nominal value. He may originally get a lot "free" at first, but the chances are he will pay for it in the end.

The company named above offers A. H. M. a free Sea Shore lot on Long Island. What does a Canadian want with a lot on Long Island, when New York city is so overcrowded that any habitable land within a radius of the city with transportation facilities to New York can be sold to-day at a fair figure without even advertising it?

London, Ont., July 16, 1910.

Editor Gold and Dross:

Several years ago I invested in Payne Silver Mining stock, B.C. The most of this stock was held in Montreal. It paid good returns for some time, then suddenly stopped and since then I hear it has been leased to a nephew of one of the largest stockholders, who is doing well. Will the original stockholders ever see anything to their advantage? Or is it a case of steal?

A VICTIM.

I do not think there has been any reorganization of the Payne property, which is under development on the prospect of finding values at depth. The Geological Survey branch of the Department of Mines would, I think, give you information if you write.

In response to requests for information from several sources as to the apparent value of shares in the P. L. Robertson Co., Ltd., of Weston, a communication was sent to the President requesting that what might be looked upon as factors favorable to the development of the business should be outlined. A reply was received here inviting the writer to visit the plant and "see for himself."

A reiteration of the original request brings the following letter from the President:

Milton West, Ont., July 18, 1910.

Dear Sir,—Replying to your letter of 14th inst., insisting that we prepare a statement of trade matters concerning our company for publication in Saturday Night, beg to say, that we have stated our position in our letter of 12th inst.

As managing director of this company, the writer would consider that making up a statement for publication regarding our market for this screw, cost of production, etc., would be most impolitic and a gross breach of trust on the shareholders. We have, however, published a prospectus for legitimate intending investors, a copy of which we are pleased to hand you under separate cover. In this you will find a list of directors. Referring to the third paragraph of your letter, beg to state there are no other sources from which authentic information can be had, and we will hold Saturday Night responsible for any statements reflecting in any way on the integrity of the company.

Surely, if Saturday Night is desirous of making authentic statements re our company, there is someone on your editorial staff available to inspect our works and competent to estimate the proposition at close range, and we would be most happy to show him through our plant. Yours very truly,

P. L. ROBERTSON MFG. CO., LIMITED,

P. L. Robertson, President.

I did not at all "insist" on receiving the statement asked for, and do not now insist on it. As heretofore I would advise persons approached by agents of this company to make sure (1) that there is a market for the screw, (2) that the screw will fill the bill, (3) that cost of manufacture is favorable, and in short to analyze this as one does any new company that necessarily is not paying dividends.

The remedy lies with the reader; let him reason. He can understand that sensationalism is for the profit of some one, other than the buyer.—From "Rocks in the Road to Fortune," Gotham Press, New York.

## THE DOMINION BANK

Established 1871

E. B. OSLER, M.P.,  
President  
W. D. MATTHEWS  
Vice-President

Capital Paid-up - \$4,000,000  
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits - \$5,390,000  
Total Assets - \$61,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,  
TORONTO  
C. A. BOGERT,  
General Manager

Branches and Agents Throughout Canada and the World  
18 BRANCHES IN THE CITY OF TORONTO  
Collections Payable at Any Point in Canada, the United States, and Elsewhere Undertaken at Very Favorable Rates.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT at Each Branch of the Bank

The Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit issued by the Dominion Bank are Available Throughout the World.

## CAWTHRA MULLOCK & CO.

MEMBERS OF  
TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE

BANKERS AND BROKERS

ROYAL BANK BUILDING, TORONTO, CANADA

CABLE ADDRESS—CAWLOCK, TORONTO

## S. CARSLY & CO.

MEMBERS MONTREAL  
STOCK EXCHANGE

117 St. Francois Xavier St.,

MONTREAL

Phone Main 6548

## FOR SALE

\$15,000 Pacific Pass Coal 6% Bonds, carrying bonus Common Stock.  
\$10,000 Sterling Coal 6% Bonds, carrying bonus Common Stock.  
\$10,000 Canadian Cereal Underwriting, carrying bonus Common Stock.  
\$25,000 Canadian Light 5% Bonds, carrying bonus Common Stock.  
\$10,000 St. Lawrence Flour Mills 7% Preferred Stock, carrying bonus Common Stock.

ERNEST PITT

Investment Broker - 82 St. Francois-Xavier St.  
MONTREAL, QUE.

## NORTHERN CROWN BANK

HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG

A general banking business transacted at all branches.

Branches in Eastern Canada

ONTARIO	INWOOD	SCOTLAND
Bath	Kingsburg	Sedley's Bay
Bracebridge	Kleinburg	Toronto (3)
Brockville	Mallorytown	Woodbridge
Burford	Mimico	Woodstock
Comber	Napanee	
Enterprise	Odesa	QUEBEC
Florence	Ottawa	Aylmer
Inglewood	Port Dover	Papineauville

Savings Bank Department at every branch.

R. CAMPBELL, General Manager

V. F. CRONIN, Supt. of Eastern Branches and Manager Toronto

DIRECT PRIVATE WIRES—MONTREAL, NEW YORK & TORONTO

## F. W. WHITE

STOCK AND BOND BROKER

SHERBROOKE and ROCK ISLAND, Que.

Eastern Township Stocks a Specialty.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

7-20-4

10c. CIGAR

Finest Havana Filled

MANUFACTURED BY

THE SHERBROOKE CIGAR CO.

SHERBROOKE, QUE.

## PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

15-DAY VACATION EXCURSIONS

July 29, August 10, 19, and September 2, 1910

## ATLANTIC CITY CAPE MAY

Wildwood, Sea Isle City, Ocean City, Angelsea,  
Holly Beach, and Avalon, N. J.

\$11.00 from BUFFALO

Tickets good going on all regular trains on date of excursion and returning on all regular trains within fifteen days, including date of excursion.

STOP-OVER ALLOWED AT PHILADELPHIA RETURNING

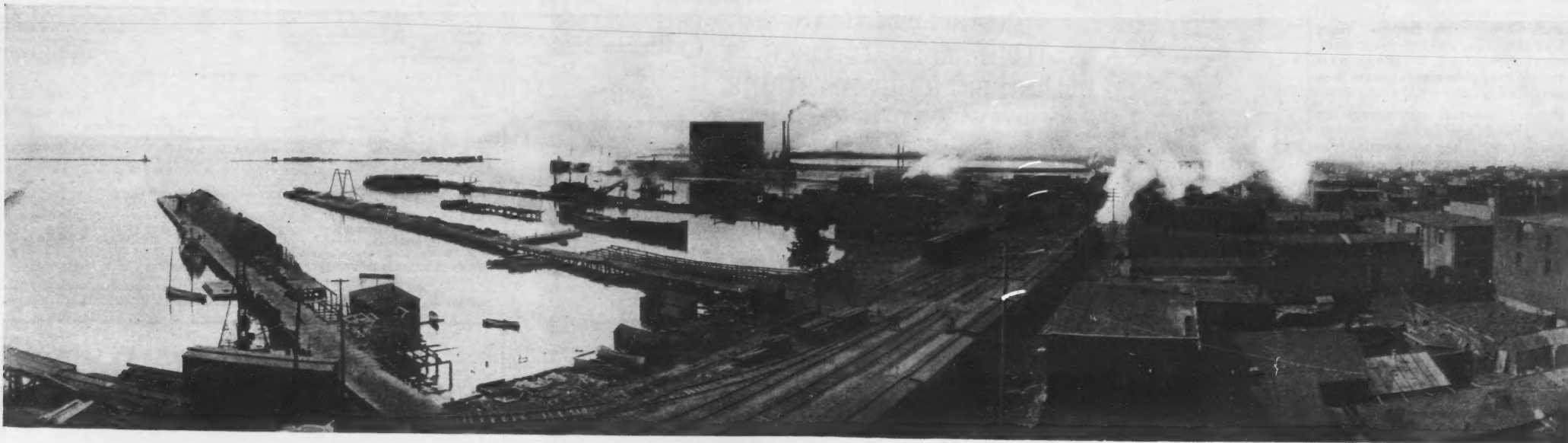
Through trains leave Buffalo 9:00 A.M., 7:30 and 10:45 P.M. Night trains make direct connection at Philadelphia for Atlantic City via Delaware River Bridge. Consult Ticket Agents, Canadian Pacific Ry., Grand Trunk Ry., T. H. & B. Ry., or B. P. Fraser, D. P. A. Pennsylvania Railroad, 307 Main Street, Buffalo, N.Y.

J. R. WOOD  
Passenger Traffic Manager

GEO. W. BOYD  
General Passenger Agent

# Great Transcontinental Railway Evolved from Early Manitoba "Junk" Roads.

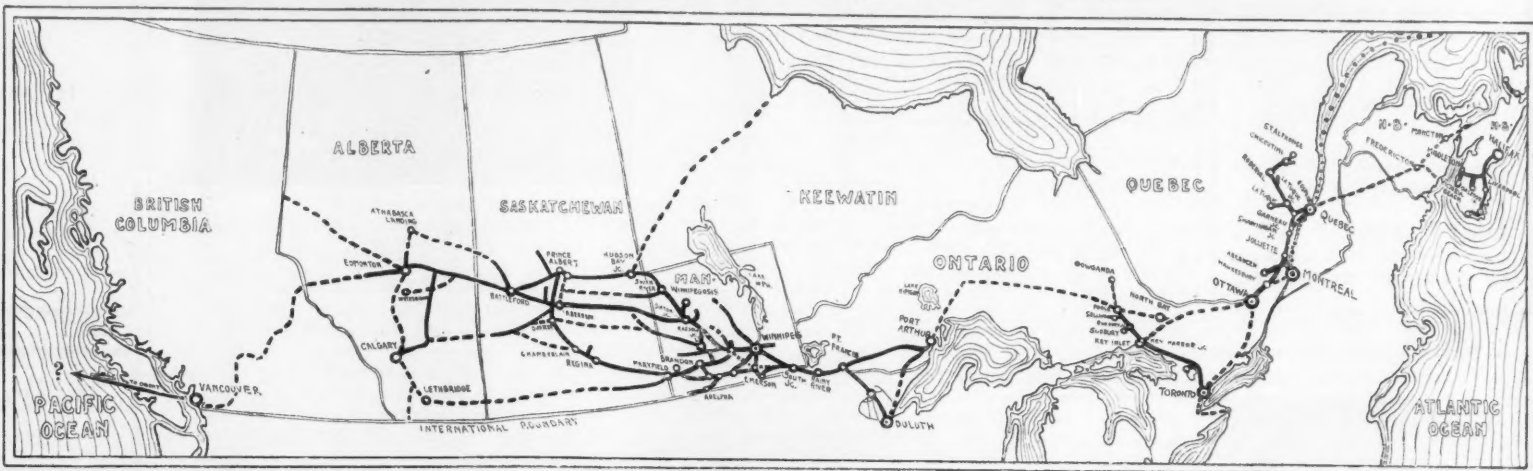
Canadian Northern Gross Earnings in 1910, \$14,000,000; in 1897, \$60,000



THE CITY OF PORT ARTHUR.  
From this strategic point the Canadian Northern follows broadly the old route of the hardy fur-traders from Lake Superior to the Lake of the Woods.



Pickering River bridge, on C. N. Ontario route.



CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM.  
Black lines show completed sections. Broken lines represent portions building.



THE BOARD OF TRADE SPECIAL.  
First regular train over the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway.



C.N.R. ELEVATORS, ROSTHERN,  
Which store annually 1,000,000 bushels of wheat.

The Canadian Northern Railway system is to-day a mixture of hard-pan commercialism with a leaven of the stuff that dreams are made of.

The Dream-Come-True road you might call it. If you did in his presence D. D. Mann would glare at you, and William Mackenzie would snicker. Mr. Mackenzie does snicker where a snicker fits; and he laughs where a laugh is called for.

These two men, William Mackenzie and Dan Mann, were in the year 1897 simply indulging in a harmless little dream when they started the system in Manitoba, according to the light of experts then. The two were railroad contractors—Mackenzie's plant being termed the Farmer Outfit—and the first thing they did was to acquire the Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal Company. They secured the derelict charter of this line and started to build and operate.

D. D. Mann was the born railroader and William Mackenzie the lightning financier. They kept on building a mile a day and they have averaged that for the past thirteen years, and the system to-day is upwards of 5,000 miles in extent.

The operation of the first bit of road in 1897 brought in gross earnings of \$60,000, which was good business.

This year the company looks to see its gross earnings touch the \$14,000,000 mark. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, traffic returns alone were \$12,821,200.

The first report of the Canadian Northern Railway Company in 1903 showed gross earnings of \$2,449,579. Since then earnings have been:

1904	\$3,242,702
1905	4,190,210
1906	5,903,755
1907	8,350,198
1908	9,709,462
1909	10,581,767

The 1909 figure is traffic returns only.

Probably in or about the year 1886, when William Mackenzie and his "farmer outfit" were building snow sheds for the C.P.R. in Manitoba, twenty men huddled in one tent and beguiling the evenings with the singing of hymns, Mr. Mackenzie had little thought of some day partially controlling a giant like the present C.N.R.

Mr. D. B. Hanna was given the operation of the first stretch of road from Gladstone to Dauphin. The following year William Mackenzie and Mann started to construct out of Winnipeg the Manitoba and South Eastern Railway, designed to carry wheat to Lake Superior. Having made one cripple walk, the C.N.R. pioneers acquired next a piece of track running from Port Arthur to Duluth, known sometimes as the Port Arthur, Duluth

and Western Railway Company, but more often as the Poverty, Agony, Distress and Wretchedness Line. A start was made to connect this up with the Manitoba and South Eastern which was coming from Winnipeg to the Lake of the Woods. This had the general appearance of indiscriminate purchasing, but it was not. The builders pinned their faith in the Saskatchewan valley as a future rich agricultural area. They secured property for terminals at Winnipeg and made ready for an advance through the valley to Edmonton. Another second-hand buy—the Winnipeg Great Northern—helped the linking up process, and in 1899 the original line was taken 190 miles beyond Gladstone. The same year Rainy River was reached by the M. & S. E. and 25 miles had been built westerly to

wards the Saskatchewan valley.

Thus the dream of a transcontinental road over a route unthought of to that time, began to lose its filmy outline and take on the appearance of a physical thing. The lines laid down became then the Canadian Northern in the minds of the builders, although this title to the assembled group was not officially bestowed for some time after. At this period the Northern Pacific, which was operating 350 miles of track in Manitoba abandoned the field for tactical reasons and their road was taken by the Manitoba Government, from whom Mackenzie & Mann leased it for a long term.

Thus in three years 1,200 miles of road had been either built or acquired, and the 1902 crop was the first the Canadian Northern Railway carried unassisted to the head of navigation. The road delivered over 12,000,000 bushels of grain to the elevators at Port Arthur, and it made its first annual report in 1903, which showed gross earnings of \$2,449,579. This, after deducting operating expenses, and fixed charges, left a surplus of \$222,921.

The above is, of course, the merest skeleton delineating a daringly successful attempt to gridiron the prairies through new territory, accompanied by a struggle with the C.P.R. The Canadian Northern is still building and will continue to build. It is pushing five chief lines across the Province of Saskatchewan, where last year there was a 92,000,000 bushels wheat crop to move. The line will strike through British Columbia for 500 miles from the Yellowhead Pass to Vancouver, the bonds being guaranteed by the McBride Government.

Mackenzie and Mann having girdled Canada, inaugurated an Atlantic Steamship service—who will say that their ships will not soon plough the Pacific to the Orient?

The recent passage of statehood bills has stimulated trade conditions throughout Arizona, according to the recent bulletin of the Arizona Board of Trade. \$400,000 of 4½ per cent. sewer bonds have just been voted by the citizens of Phoenix. An issue of \$172,300 of 5 per cent. school bonds was sold at a premium a few days ago. An average of a house and a half a day is the construction record for the past 400 days. National Bank of Arizona building just being completed cost \$150,000.

The financial report rendered at the meeting of the Sovereign Bank last week at Toronto shows a profit and loss balance of \$1,313,850.83, this being an apparent deficit. Loans from other banks are \$4,108,074.95.

## Wage Earners and High Prices.

WRITING in The New York Herald, on the subject of wage earners and high prices, Col. Robert M. Thompson sums up the causes for bad results, thus:—

First, to the abnormal demand for capital to create the "machinery" required to supply the requirements created by the unnatural increase in population, due to our enormous immigration.

Second, to the artificial barrier of the tariff, which permits of prices being raised to meet the increased demand for wages, because if employers could not advance prices and were forced to increase wages, they would speedily become bankrupt, and the resulting crisis and forced economies would soon bring both wages and prices to a proper level.

Third, to the misunderstanding that has led the public to believe that a man like John D. Rockefeller, who has devoted his life to investing his surplus in productive "machinery," which each year thereafter adds largely to the product of "real things," is a public enemy, whereas, if he had distributed his surplus to make life easier for people unable to take care of themselves, or had given it away in libraries, or to provide music, museums and playgrounds for the people, he would have been looked upon as a public benefactor and been praised as much as he is now condemned.

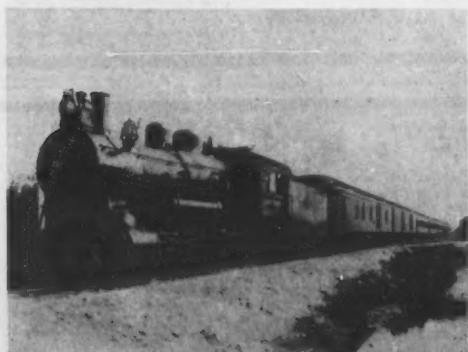
Yet it is probable that Mr. Rockefeller has done more real good for the great masses of the community than all the philanthropists and enthusiasts who have lived during the last one hundred years.

## The Claffin Barometer.

As an index of general trade, the periodical income report of the H. B. Claffin Company of New York came long ago to be looked upon as reflecting with remarkable accuracy the condition of the country's industrial activity. The nature of the company's business brings it into such intimate relation with all classes that minor improvements or reactions, as well as broader swings, are quickly reflected in the company, either through sales or net profits.

But somehow or other the income report for the first half of 1910, published this week, does not seem to measure properly the general trade conditions of that period. The majority of people, looking back over the six months of 1910 that are gone, recall them as a season of considerable activity, in spite of the slow-down from the closing half of 1909. Claffin Company net earnings, however, showed more than a moderate decline from last year; this week's returns indicated a loss of 30 per cent. from the second half of 1909 and of 30 per cent. for the first half. Compared even with the closing half of 1908 there was a loss of 34 per cent.; saving only the first half of 1908, when there was an actual deficit from the company's operations, net earnings were the smallest of any time in fourteen years. General trade made no such comparison; iron output, for instance, which is a commonly accepted index of trade, was at highest record as recently as March, and business generally during the forepart of the half-year's period was unusually active.

Here, then, is a trade barometer which seemingly has not indicated accurately. In explanation of the fall in earnings, the report this week said that sales were larger than the corresponding period last year, but that "after February the primary markets were demoralized, and much merchandise was sold without profit." Such being the case, it is not to be wondered at that net earnings were not larger than last year—but if this is so, what does it indicate for other trades? If profits in the dry goods business were so heavily cut down, is it not possible that in other directions the same was the case?—New York Post.



C.N.R. standard passenger train.



Still River bridge, on Canadian Northern Railway.

## Investors who Discriminate

Canadian Banks, Insurance, Trust and Loan Companies have many millions invested in Municipal and Corporation Bonds. They buy them for the safety of principal they afford, for the interest return they give and because they are readily convertible into cash.

Private investors may secure the same bonds and have as sound investments. They are available in denominations of \$500 or \$1000.

**A. E. Ames & Co., Limited**  
Investment Bankers  
7-9 King Street East, Toronto

We offer, subject to sale, **Monterey Railway, Light & Power Co. 5% Preferred Stock** at 77 and accrued dividend to yield **6 1/2 %**.

THE REPORT FOR 1909 SHOWS:  
Net Income.....\$320,106  
Int. on Debenture Stock...161,793  
Div. on Preferred Stock...25,000  
Surplus.....\$133,313

Earnings equivalent to 31.05 per cent. on these shares.

**BAILLIE, WOOD & CROFT**  
Members Toronto Stock Exchange  
95 BAY ST., TORONTO

ASSETS  
\$2,500,000  
CAPITAL (PAID UP) \$1,500,000  
RESERVE FUND \$1,000,000

**CENTRAL CANADA**  
LOAN & SAVINGS  
COMPANY  
TORONTO

DEPOSITS RECEIVED  
AND DEBENTURES  
ISSUED

## Railroad Securities

Giving an income from  
4 to 6 per cent.

\$100,000—Canadian Northern Railway Winnipeg Terminals bonds—(guaranteed by the Province of Manitoba)—4's—due 1st July, 1939.  
Price: 99.50 and interest.

\$500,000—Canadian Northern Railway Company Car Equipment bonds—4 1/2's—due serially 1911 to 1919.  
Price: Rate to yield 5%.

\$10,000—Great Northern Railway of Canada (guaranteed by endorsement by the Canadian Northern Railway Company)—4's—due 1st October, 1934.  
Price: Rate to yield 5 1/2 %.

\$10,000—Duluth, Rainy Lake and Winnipeg Railway Company—5's—due 1st January, 1916.  
Price: At market to yield 5.20%.

\$50,000—Mexico North Western Railway Company bonds—5's—due 1st March, 1939.  
Price: At market to yield over 6%.

Ask for circular descriptive of any specific issue.

**DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION, LIMITED**  
515-517 BAY ST. TORONTO  
BRANCHES: MONTREAL, LONDON, ENGLAND

## MONTREAL FINANCIAL

### CHARLES M. HAYS THE PERSONAL FORCE BEHIND BIG RAILWAY STRIKE.

MONTREAL, July 28, 1910.

"HAYS" is the name one hears everywhere on the street and reads of everywhere in the papers, just now. What Mr. Hays says about the strike "goes" with those who are favorable to the Grand Trunk, and it almost goes without saying that around the streets and in the restaurants the greater number are favorable to it. There are other quarters, doubtless, where the feeling is different and where another name divides the honor with the president of the railway and receives the greater proportion of the good wishes. It is in Hays, however, we are interested at the present moment.

Charles Melville Hays has now been president of the Grand Trunk Railway somewhere around a year, and matters over on McGill street have been running along pretty smoothly for a railway company since he took hold. From the look of things, just now, he will lead an exciting enough life for some time to come, however. The men claim to be in a strong position and express themselves as determined to fight the matter out. Vice-President Murdoch, of the Union, say the Union is quite able to afford to carry on the fight indefinitely, so that C. M. Hays of the Grand Trunk will have a chance to show the English shareholders how a president "on the spot" is able to meet trouble of this nature.

It is rather interesting to recall that C. M. Hays was born within about one hundred miles of where Sir William Van Hays, Van Horne or so of where Sir William Van and Shaughnessy. Horne was born and that Sir Thomas Shaughnessy hailed from the same region. It is a somewhat striking coincidence that the presidents of two of Canada's greatest railways should have, in many ways, followed each other so closely through life. Mr. Hays was born in Rock Island, Ill., Sir William Van Horne in Will Co., of the same State, and Sir Thomas Shaughnessy some distance to the north, at Milwaukee, in the neighboring State of Wisconsin. Mr. Hays is only about fifty-four years of age, Sir Thomas is but three years older, while Sir William is just ten years older than Sir Thomas. All three, after railway experience of various kinds in the United States, gravitated to Montreal, where they now reside. Sir William Van Horne helped make the C.P.R., and was its first president; Sir Thomas was in it at the making, also, and became its second president, while Mr. Hays was one of the chief promoters of the Grand Trunk Pacific and its first president. He also became the first president, resident in Canada, of the Grand Trunk Railway, and it will be a big day for him when the Grand Trunk system operates its first transcontinental train, two years hence.

President Hays has now been in the railway business nearly forty years. At the age of fifteen or sixteen he applied for a position on the Missouri-Pacific and was taken into the audit department. After some years' service, he changed over to the Wabash, as assistant general manager and later succeeded to the position of general manager. At this time he was said to be the youngest railway general manager in America, being not yet out of the twenties. Later he came to Canada as the general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, under Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, while the latter was president. After some time, he returned to the United States as president of the Southern Pacific Railway. This, apparently, was before the regime of Harriman, for, when the latter bought control and took office, Mr. Hays returned to his previous position as general manager and vice-president of the Grand Trunk Railway.

If you want to know what Mr. Hays has done for the Grand Trunk Railway you ought to get hold of some of the old travelling men of twenty or thirty years ago. To hear them relate their experiences on the Grand Trunk of those days is a treat. Still, it should not be forgotten that those were in the good old days long before railway travel either here or in any other part of the world reached the position of partial luxury it now occupies. Forty years hence, no doubt, those who travel to and fro will tell tales of their experiences of to-day. Possibly the tales will deal with some of the inconveniences of the present strike—for let us hope that interruptions of this nature will, by that time, have disappeared altogether. Just as the oil lamps, light rails and shaky roadbeds of the past have given way to the acetylene, the 80-lb. rail and the well-ballasted roadbeds of to-day, so will the things of to-day give way to the improvements of to-morrow. And certainly none of the inconveniences of the past which have been done away with even approach one which has yet not been done away with—namely, the dirt and smoke and gas and cinders generated and diffused by coal-consuming locomotives and by them dealt out lavishly and without prejudice to the travelling public and the unfortunate dwellers along the line of march.

Oh, yes, there is lots of room for improvement. It was not so much in the improvement in cars and equipment of the Grand Trunk that Charles Hays made his record, as in the improving of the whole system of the railway, of which the faster, more punctual and safer operation of trains was the final evidence.

Mr. Hays is said to be an exceedingly hard worker, having had only an occasional holiday, in which he was entirely separated from business, in years. He is courteous and very quiet in his manner I am told, so much so, in fact, that when he delivered his ultimatum to the representatives of the strikers in a calm, quiet voice they could hardly believe their ears. That he is an exceedingly determined man, I am also assured, so that the Union will probably have lots of time to spend a goodly portion of that million dollars of strike money which was said to be at their disposal before the present struggle is over.

MONTREAL is apparently, at last, going to have its long-talked-of, splendid, down-town hotel. The building, which for many years previous to 1909, was occupied by the departmental store of S. Carsley, Limited, is being reconstructed, and will shortly be occupied by Freemans, Limited. Freemans, it will be remembered by



CHARLES M. HAYS,  
on whom English shareholders rely to win the present G.T.R. strike.

all those who are acquainted with Montreal, is a representative, high-class, down-town business man's restaurant. The firm which is concerned in the present deal is the City Central Real Estate Company. This concern has undertaken to spend about \$300,000 on the equipment and furnishing of the new hotel for Freemans and will accept stock in Freemans Limited in payment of half this sum. The City Central will carry out the reconstruction of the building and lease it to Freemans for ten years, at an annual rental of \$62,000. In order to carry out this work, the City Central is issuing \$850,000 of its \$1,000,000 five per cent. bonds and \$850,000 of its \$1,000,000 common stock. They are offering a public issue of \$550,000 bonds at \$95, with a bonus of 40 per cent. stock. Of the proceeds, \$300,000 will be deposited with the Dominion of Canada Trust Corporation for the purpose of paying off, in yearly instalments, the mortgage of \$266,000 which is now held on the old Carsley property by the Commercial Union Assurance Company.

The building has an area of 18,000 square feet, the greater frontage being on Notre Dame street. Facing Notre Dame will be the main restaurant, the smaller dining-room and the quick lunch room. On St. James street will be the bar, at present carried on a short distance away. Half way between the two streets in the centre of the building will be the rotunda. The hotel will have 130 rooms and will be five stories in height. It is designed as a modern high-class hotel for the down-town section.

Mr. H. W. Beauclerk, the managing director of the City Central, is also managing director of the Transportation Building, which, it is worth mentioning, will be commenced next spring on St. James street and will be the largest office building in Canada. Mr. J. N. Green-shields, K.C., is president of the City Central, and as directors are Rodolphe Forget, M.P., and Messrs. J. W. Pike, H. A. Lovett, K.C., and Mr. Beauclerk.

## Toronto Debt a Heavy One.

LAST week The Financial Post published an article which aimed to illustrate the alleged fact that extravagant municipal expenditure had produced a very high bonded debt for Toronto. The Post, basing Toronto population at 360,000 people, with a per capita assessment valuation of \$741, figured out that the bonded debt was per capita \$100—that is, the municipality was liable to the amount of \$100 for each head of population. Such reasoning put Toronto superficially in a very extraordinary position as compared with Detroit, say, where the bonded debt was given as only \$14. Indeed, New York city and Boston alone, out of a string of American cities listed, appeared with a heavier debt per capita than did Toronto.

Following the publication of this article, City Treasurer Coady undertook to refute the figures. This official points out that while the gross debt is \$35,972,988, against this must be set \$9,323,590 of accumulated sinking funds provided yearly for the repayment of the debentures at maturity, leaving the net debt at \$26,649,397. The net debt is probably \$28,000,000.

Mr. Coady slices a fraction off the assessed valuation by computing population at 400,000. He cites also water-works revenue of \$7,163,776; Esplanade loan, Exhibition permanent buildings, street railway loans, and local improvement loans, as being productive entities, to the total extent of \$15,923,967. He reduces the net debt to \$16,156,591, which gives a per capita on 400,000 population of \$40.

## Well Worthy of Attention.

Toronto Saturday Night are publishing a series of articles by Dr. Macphail that are well worthy the attention of all who engage, not in farming only, but in lumbering, mining, etc. Last week the subject was "Shall we develop or shall we exploit?" Two vastly different processes. While, perhaps, a little too pessimistic as to the way our national resources are being used up, he has much to say that is sane and profound. One epigram is peculiarly forcible. Think it over. He says, "When the pinch of famine is felt, men begin to farm." The history of the Eastern States forcibly illustrates this pregnant truth—Globe, Lacombe, Alberta.

The Canadian Trade Commissioner at Japan, in a special report on markets for Canadian fish, notes that in 1907 the sardine catch was 138,077 tons. Canada, the Commissioner believes, should secure the bulk of the salmon trade.

New Zealand exports for the year closing March 31, 1910, constitute a record for that dominion. Apart from specie, exports were £21,467,387, a 28 per cent. increase over the previous year.

## Bank of Montreal

(Established 1817.)

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL (all paid up) \$14,400,000.00  
RESERVE FUND 12,000,000.00  
UNDIVIDED PROFITS 359,311.05

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Board of Directors:

RIGHT HON. LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., HON. PRER.  
HON. SIR GEORGE DRUMMOND, K.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., PRESIDENT.  
SIR EDWARD CLOUSTON, BART., VICE-PRESIDENT.  
E. B. GREENSHIELDS, SIR WILLIAM MACDONALD, R. B. ANGLER.  
JAMES ROSS, HON. ROBT. MACKAY, SIR THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O.  
DAVID MORRICE, C. R. HOSMER.

SIR EDWARD CLOUSTON, BART., GENERAL MANAGER.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT—Connected with each Canadian Branch, and Deposits received and interest allowed at current rates.

COLLECTIONS—At all points in the Dominion of Canada and the United States undertaken at most favorable rates.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT—Issued negotiable in all parts of the World.

## THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1888.

CAPITAL PAID UP \$5,000,000  
RESERVE AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$5,925,000  
TOTAL ASSETS \$72,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

H. S. HOLT, President. E. L. PEASE, Vice-President and General Manager.

115 BRANCHES IN CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

Eleven Agencies in Cuba.  
Nassau, Bahamas. San Juan, Porto Rico.  
New York City, 68 William Street.

Business Accounts Carried upon Favorable Terms.  
Savings Department at all Branches.  
Correspondence Solicited.

TORONTO MAIN OFFICE, 12 KING ST. EAST. W. F. BROCK, Manager.

## Windsor Hotel Company

4 1/2% FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Maturing 1931 Interest January and July 1st

Price 96 and accrued interest yielding about 4.80%

**C. MEREDITH & CO., Limited**

101 St. Francois Xavier St., MONTREAL

## The Merchants' Bank of Canada

President - SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN  
Vice-President - JONATHAN HODGSON, Esq.  
General Manager - E. F. HERBEN

Paid-up Capital \$8,000,000  
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits 4,602,157  
Deposits (Nov. 30) 49,471,594  
Assets 66,800,510

147 BRANCHES IN CANADA

General Banking Business transacted. SAVINGS DEPARTMENT at all Branches. Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and interest allowed at best current rates.

TORONTO OFFICES:

13 Wellington Street West. 1400 Queen Street West (Parkdale)  
Parliament and Gerrard Streets

**BEFORE GOING ABROAD**  
EQUIP YOURSELF TRAVELLERS CHEQUES  
WITH

on the face of which is shown the exact amount of money you will receive in the various foreign countries. They are issued in denominations of \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 and \$500. Are self-identifying and are accepted at first-class stores, hotels, railway and steamship companies in addition to our regular paying banks, located throughout the world.

Money Sent by Telegraph and Cable.  
Money Orders and Foreign Drafts Issued.

**DOMINION EXPRESS COMPANY**  
Toronto Office: 48 Yonge street and 1330 Queen Street West.

**\$1.00** OPENS AN ACCOUNT IN THE SAVINGS DEPARTMENT OF **\$1.00**

**THE METROPOLITAN BANK**

No delay in withdrawal

Capital Paid-up \$1,000,000.00  
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits \$1,307,809.25

**5% to 6%**

The above attractive income return can be secured from a number of the bonds which we are offering at the present time.

All our bonds are purchased only after careful scrutiny and our offerings bear our own recommendation.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

**Investment Trust Company, Limited**  
MONTREAL

**Imperial Bank**of Canada  
DIVIDEND NO. 80.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of Eleven Per Cent. (11) Per Annum upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the three months ending 31st July, 1910, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after MONDAY, THE 1ST OF AUGUST NEXT. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to 31st of July, 1910, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.  
D. R. WILKIE, General Manager.  
Toronto, 22nd June, 1910.

**Royal Securities Corporation, Ltd.****MUNICIPAL and CORPORATION BONDS**

Correspondence Invited

164 St. James St., Montreal  
TORONTO QUEBEC HALIFAX**W. GRAHAM BROWNE & CO.**

Dealers in Bond

222 St. James St., MONTREAL

**BICKNELL, BAIN, STRATHY & MACKELCAN**  
BARRISTERS, ETC.

Ninth Floor, Lumsden Bldg., Toronto.  
James Bicknell, K.C. Alfred Bicknell  
James W. Bain, K.C. Gerard B. Strathy  
Fred R. Mackelcan M. L. Gordon  
T. W. Lawson

Cable address: "Bicknell, Toronto."  
Cable Codes: U. K. Lieber's; A.B.C.  
5th Edition.

General Solicitors for the Imperial Bank of Canada.

**G. TOWER FERGUSSON & CO.**

Members Toronto Stock Exchange

**INVESTMENT SECURITIES****A SPECIALTY**

Conservative orders solicited.

23 Toronto St. Tel. M. 1352

**WESTERN**

ASSURANCE COMPANY

Head Office, Toronto

Established 1851

Assets, \$3,267,082.55

Fire and Marine

**The Home Bank of Canada****Quarterly Dividend**

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum upon the paid up Capital Stock of The Home Bank of Canada has been declared for the THREE MONTHS ending August 31st, 1910, and the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Thursday, Sept. 1st, next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to 31st August, 1910, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board

JAMES MASON,  
General Manager.

Toronto, July 31st, 1910.

**A. G. FOWLER ROSS**

Investment Broker

SUITE 65 AND 66

**BANK OTTAWA BUILDING**

Montreal

**PATENTS**

For information on Patents, Trade Marks, etc., or if you have a Patent for sale call or write

**Ben B. Pannett & Co.**

207 Manning Chambers, Toronto

OFFICES:

Ottawa, Ont. Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

**TORONTO FINANCIAL****GENERAL SLUMP**  
**AFFECTS SHARES****OF GOOD EARNING POWER.**

TORONTO, July 28th, 1910.

CONDITIONS with regard to stocks have produced, during the past week, what might be termed a creeping market. There was no general public support, and the little business transacted has been mainly along the line of forced liquidation. It is only now that this feature is making itself felt to the fullest extent. Before the downward tendency became so pronounced many held on to the hope that, momentarily, an improvement would be experienced. But stocks, instead of holding firm, or indicating a disposition to seek higher levels, have been tumbling right and left. Many new low records for the year have been established. Twin City, for example, dropped back the other day to 103, thus indicating a new low point for the year. Not otherwise was it with Northern Navigation which, at 105, showed a drop of \$4 from the sale next preceding. But these are only a couple of instances that mark a tendency that is everywhere most pronounced. For the present the list is particularly narrow, trading being, for the most part, within a meagre compass. There is always a little investment demand for good bonds and stocks, but speculation, which always denotes the measure of the market's strength and activity, is entirely absent.

The drop in Northern Navigation, to which allusion has just been made is not due to any inherent depreciation in the value of the stock itself. The company, last year, experienced an exceptionally good season, and its earnings for the present summer are calculated to be not less satisfactory. But the wisecracks in the market have evidently figured it out that the Northern Navigation, owing to its close traffic alliance with the Grand Trunk, is calculated to be retarded in its earnings through the loss of freight and passenger business from that source. And so, doubtless, it will be throughout the duration of the strike. All these industrial disturbances have an extremely depressing effect on the securities markets. Its unsettling influence, though in progress little over a week, has been most pronounced, and if unduly protracted the demoralization is likely to be far-reaching in the stock markets as it has been, and will be in the commercial circles. Fortunately, after the cleaning-up process of the past few weeks, the amount of stock now carried on margin is very small indeed, so that even if the market is given over to a further decline of any considerable dimensions the losses cannot be as great as would have been the case had a similar situation arisen a few months ago.

In no case will the influence of the existing industrial disturbance be so pronounced as it would have been were the Canadian Pacific involved. Brokers in this city are rarely called upon to execute an order for Grand Trunk stock, and when such a commission is given to them it is invariably placed in turn by their London agents. The stock of the Canadian Pacific, on the other hand, is always a prominent feature of the trading on Exchanges on this side of the line and, for that reason, is more amenable to the happenings of circumstance and chance. In the meantime there is no doubt that the revenues of the Grand Trunk are suffering very severely and that those of the Canadian Pacific are being, perhaps, correspondingly benefited. It is too early, as yet, to say with any degree of exactitude just what are the precise figures in either direction. One authority, however, has figured that as the outcome of the tie-up in its freight service and in the partial discontinuance of its passenger service, the Grand Trunk has been losing \$117,000 a day on its gross income on its own lines and \$6,700 a day on the Central Vermont. At such a rate the Grand Trunk will have, by the end of the current week, or after the strike has been in progress only twelve days, lost an amount equivalent to its entire surplus, after charges shown for the six months ended December 31st, 1909. Of course, by the closing of the shops all over the country, in which several thousand men are employed, and the partial or entire abandonment of the services mentioned during the first week of the strike, the company will necessarily experience reduced operating cost, but nothing like in the same proportion as the reduction in gross revenues. The company could continue to cut down expenses materially by the stoppage of all repair work, but only at the cost of serious impairment to its plant, and the shops, after a week's cessation have resumed work.

**The First Savings Bank.**

CURIOUSLY enough the question of the postal savings bank has reached a definite stage in the United States coincidentally with the centenary of the savings bank in Great Britain. Of course it should not be forgotten that the many-ideal Daniel Defoe was first in the field with the savings bank notion, which he discussed so long ago as 1697. Then there was Jeremy Bentham

with his "Frugality Bank" project, but he and Defoe and others confined their schemes to private associations, leaving the field free for that Scotsman, the Rev. Dr. Henry Duncan, who in May a hundred years ago founded the first actual savings bank in his little parish of Ruthwell in Dumfriesshire. It was an uphill task, as may be imagined. Even a Scotsman is handicapped when he tries to get money out of other Scotsmen. The plowmen of Ruthwell were suspicious of Dr. Duncan; how were they to know that he had not some private end of his own to serve? But the canny Scot was equal to the occasion; for no sooner did the suspicions of his flock come to his knowledge than he had a box made which was provided with three different locks, which could be opened only in the presence of three persons. That created the desired confidence, and at the end of the first year the first savings bank could boast of a fund of seven hundred and fifty dollars. The habit of hoarding grew rapidly among the villagers, for, four years later, their treasure in the three-lock box represented a value of nearly five thousand dollars.

**BOOM PRICES**  
**AND**  
**VACANT STORES**

HAS a little boom made itself and burst itself on Yonge street, unknown to most people?

Earlier in the season TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT arose in its pulpit and stated that prices being paid for Yonge street realty appeared to be, or to be approaching, a scale above what the earning power of these store fronts would seem to warrant.

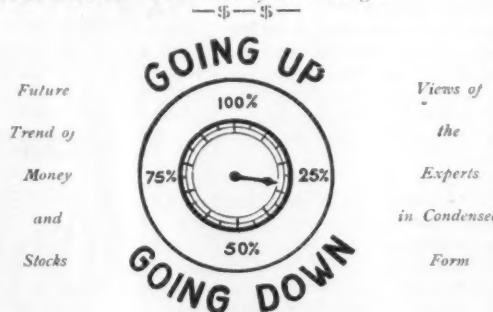
The opinion was expressed that if too high prices were paid, rents might unduly increase.

This week a Toronto banker counted thirty-seven vacant shops on Yonge street between Bloor and King streets, which really amounts to between Bloor and Queen streets, because not more than one or two were noted from Queen to King.

There were 21 vacant places on the west side and 16 vacant places on the east side.

One is tempted to the conclusion that these retailers have moved to less expensive sites.

If that is the case, it behooves prospective buyers of Yonge street realty to see to it that they avoid boom calculations and base what they will pay to a certain extent, on the earning power of the property rented at a figure which there will be no difficulty in securing.



Charles Head &amp; Co. to R. R. Bongard for Saturday Night:

There has been more public interest and more investment buying this morning than at any time during the past month. A better tone prevails and a long overdue rally which is now prevailing should extend further.

Standard dividend-paying rails are cheap enough to prove attractive to investors and we recommend the purchase of this class of securities.

The monetary situation is much better than existed a few months ago and we believe there will be no great strengthening this fall.

Toronto World Financial:

Situation gradually remedying itself. Better stocks will prove tempting at further reduced prices.

Financial Bulletin:

Daily operators should sell on rallies and buy on declines.

Estimate of Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan:

Yield should be sixty million bushels of wheat.

Toronto Globe Financial:

Little evidence of forced selling in Canadian markets. Less money than anticipated to move crops will not help stocks.

London Situation:

Apprehension aroused over losses shown in recent liquidation.

R. B. Lyman &amp; Co. to R. B. Holden:

Cessation of forced liquidation earlier in the week, despite rallies, did not change general market condition.

Tuesday's Tumble in New York prices:

Lackawanna lost 40 points, Mo. Pacific 12½ points, Rock Island pfd. 8½, St. Louis Southwestern 8, Sloss 6. Most rails and industrials struck a new low record.

William Mackenzie, Toronto:

Canadian Northern country should ship 75 per cent. of amount of 1909 crop.

**SHOULD REAL DEPRESSION ENSUE**

WILL IT COME TO THIS?

**BANK OF HAMILTON****Dividend Notice**

Notice is hereby given that a dividend on the Capital Stock of the Bank of two and one-half per cent. (being at the rate of ten per cent. per annum) for the quarter ending 31st August, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after 1st September next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th to the 31st August, both inclusive.

By order of the Board.

J. TURNBULL, Gen. Mgr.

Hamilton, 18th July, 1910.

**THE BANK OF OTTAWA**

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Branches in Northern Ontario

Cobalt, Halleybury, Cochrane, Porcupine,  
North Bay, PowassanToronto Offices—37 King St. East, Broadview and Gerrard, Queen and  
Pape, College St. and Ossington Ave.**RODOLPHE FORGET**

Member Montreal Stock Exchange

83 Notre Dame West  
MONTREAL60 rue de Provence  
PARIS, FRANCE

F. H. Deacon

J. C. Fraser

**F. H. DEACON & CO.**

(Members Toronto Stock Exchange)

Listed and Unlisted Securities.

Quotations and Information gladly sent on request.

97 BAY ST. - - - TORONTO

THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.  
per annum is the rate of interest we pay on deposits. We credit this interest to the account and compound it **FOUR TIMES A YEAR**  
As security you have our Paid-Up Capital, amounting to the exceptionally large sum of **SIX MILLION DOLLARS**  
and a Reserve Fund of \$3,250,000, or a total Shareholders' Capital of NINE AND ONE-QUARTER MILLION DOLLARS protecting your money from loss. You have also the further protection of our Charter, which limits the total amount we may receive on deposit to the amount of the Paid-Up Capital, and further provides that our total borrowings from the public shall not exceed four times the Paid-Up Capital. Do you know any place where money is better protected?  
An account may be opened with one dollar. Every dollar bears interest at Three and One-Half per cent. And it is always available when wanted.  
**CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION**  
TORONTO STREET TORONTO

**THE STERLING BANK OF CANADA**

BRANCHES IN TORONTO:—Cor. King and Bay Sts.; Cor.  
Adelaide and Simcoe Streets, Cor. College and Grace  
Streets; Corner Queen and Close Avenue;  
Corner Dundas and Keele Streets.

**SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS AT ALL BRANCHES****McCuaig Bros. & Co.**

Members Montreal Stock Exchange

A general Stock Exchange  
business transactedInvestment Securities  
a specialty157 ST. JAMES STREET  
MONTREAL22 METCALFE STREET  
OTTAWA**MacDougall Bros.**

Stock and Bond Brokers - Members Montreal Stock Exchange

9 St. Sacrament St., Montreal

**Warren, Gzowski & Co.**

Members Toronto Stock Exchange

**Stock and Bond Brokers**Traders Bank Bldg.  
Toronto25 Broad St.  
New York



## COMMENT ON COBALT



A BROKER was once asked, "What is a pessimist?" The answer he gave was, "A pessimist is a blame fool who won't buy stocks." From this we might infer that an optimist is "a blame fool who won't sell stocks." However, between the two we may fit in the wise man who knows when to buy and when to sell, that is within limits.

Last week saw the culmination of the attempt to add leaven to the Cobalt market. The effort failed because, for one thing, the choice of market leaders was unhappy. Had the attempt to add new life to market taken the shape of marking up of the price of Nipissing, McKinley-Darragh or Trethewey, something might have been done, but those who made the attempt must needs pick on Chambers-Ferland, Hargreaves, and Little Nipissing.

Kerr Lake has shown great weakness, and the cause is not hard to find. The last quarterly statement showed a shrinkage of \$200,000 in the reserve over the one previous. As the dividend requirements for the quarter amount to \$300,000, it would seem that the mine is producing one-third of dividend requirements, and will probably show less next quarter. Kerr Lake may be worth \$2 per share and it may not. In the meantime the stock should be sold "at the market," which means for whatever you can get. I am convinced that the present market price will look large compared with what the stock will be selling for six months ahead. The bulls may say that the slump in the New York market is due to operations of the bears, but I am of the belief that the cause is liquidation real and basic. The storm signals displayed six months ago were the real token, and the sick man is Uncle Sam, who has dissipated his youth in riotous living but, unlike the prodigal son, does not know where to find the fatted calf. Too much stock and too much water in the stock has put a plaster on the commercial life of the United States that will draw many hairs in the removal with a full accompaniment of yells and trouble.

That the United States can go through a process of tearing down and building up, or rather tearing down and re-establishment of its commerce without affecting Canada is not to be thought of, yet a process of liquidation is in progress which appears to be the applying of the blister too long withheld. Canada is all right. Our premier security, Canadian Pacific, is one of the most stable of securities, and the Canadian West is where Uncle Sam was fifty years ago. Let us hope that public opinion will secure us moderation in our financing.

One of the greatest abuses in the United States is the tendency of bank presidents to use the bank's funds for their own speculations. Has this tendency made its appearance in Canada? Was there method in the madness of a bank general manager in Canada recently declaring for Government inspection of banks? If the trouble comes in Montreal finances that would seem to be framing, perhaps we may better judge afterwards. Canadians are

proud of their banking system, and if any suspicion grows that it is in danger, the idea of Government inspection may be acted upon whether the banks wish it or not.

Crown Reserve, to come back to Cobalts, has made a strike. The deposit which has been developed was located several months ago by diamond drill, so its effect on stock has been nil, notwithstanding strenuous efforts to the contrary. This was a real strike. Outside of this there was a "report from Montreal" published in The Globe. As a token of The Globe's credulity and the capacity of the Cobalt liar, the effort ranks high. The Toronto Star copies the item, adding the saving touch of humor, as follows:

"A WHALE OF A VEIN, THIS.

"Montreal, July 21.—The vice-president of Crown Reserve received advices yesterday stating that in vein No. 2, on the 100-foot level, ore 35 to 40 feet wide had been uncovered, which yields 8,000 ounces to the ton."

A vein 35 or 40 feet wide! Let us see what that would mean in a block of ore 200 x 200, which was about the size of the high values in the big "Carson" vein. We will figure on the vein as being 40 feet wide as follows: 200 x 200 x 40, which gives the cubic contents, which is 1,600,000 cubic feet, which divided by 7 gives 228,570 tons, which, multiplied by 4,000, gives the value of this hypothetical ore body, or \$914,280,000.

This is an amount of money which would strike even The Cobalt Nugget as being important. I think it is a safe guess that this press report is hardly reliable.

If you look into the phraseology of this "advice," you will see what a clumsy lie it is, and proportionately how gullible The Globe is when it wants to be. The report says that the ore has been "uncovered" at the 100 foot level. Now, at the 100 foot level you don't uncover anything, but you dig into it or "strike" as is the term. So in driving a tunnel they "strike" ore. One day's work will carry them about 4 feet, which is a fair average amount of drifting for that time. The report is wired out and the insiders begin to buy stock, for the average Cobalt vein is 4 inches, not 4 feet. Next day they blast out 4 feet more, that is, we will suppose they do, though I fancy 8,000 ounces of ore of the typical Cobalt variety in such a mass as this would be incapable of being blasted. Then the excitement would be intense and all Cobalt would be buying stock and so on for ten days till the forty feet were gone through. Here we have a grand illustration of what utter trash the newspapers will publish. Now, if this report came to SATURDAY NIGHT I would say, "Not only a lie but a foolish one."

Shepherd

## Unshackling Our Trade

By H. M. P. Eckardt

ALL thoughtful observers of Canadian political affairs must needs have remarked the numerous happenings since the beginning of 1910 which point towards freer trade between Canada and foreign countries. Early in the spring occurred the episodes with the United States and Germany. The transaction with our next-door neighbors, through no fault of our own, was attended with sensational features; the negotiations were carried on with the whole of Europe interested spectators. Although there was a great deal of newspaper talk in Canada on that occasion which must have delighted the hearts of our extreme protectionists, the net result was the lowering of our duties upon a classification of goods of which we imported some \$5,000,000 worth in the preceding fiscal year. It was not a large or important reduction and it was granted by our ministers avowedly to "save Mr. Taft's face," but nevertheless it operates as a noticeable remission of taxation upon Canadian consumers.

The removal of the German surtax was accomplished in a less ostentatious manner. The public at large were scarcely aware that any negotiations were proceeding between ours and the German Government. One fine morning Hon. Mr. Fielding sent to the press the information of the abolition of the surtax and the details of the new arrangement with the Kaiser's people. This constituted a more important remission of the taxes which Canadians have been paying, as the reduction of customs duties applied to a larger volume of potential imports. Also our export trade received substantial benefit through the lowering of the German customs duties levied upon them.

In both these cases it has been implied that on a convenient occasion in the near future, negotiations having for their object a further lowering of customs walls, would be instituted. The prospective negotiations with the United States are exercising some effect upon the domestic politics of the two countries. If one might take the pronouncements of the protectionist papers as a guide those negotiations will not be productive of important results. Probably it is the case that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fielding are of the opinion that we are not in a position to "concede" much more to the United States in the way of lower duties. But, since no one knows what the Washington people will offer us, and as no one knows exactly what political pressure will be put on the Ottawa ministers in the meantime, it is obviously not well to assume too much in advance as to what the outcome of the meeting will be. One thing is reasonably certain and that is there will be no raising of duties.

Then, early in June, there was published in the Canadian Gazette a list of articles on which the customs duties were remitted or reduced. This was for the purpose of assisting Canadian manufacturers through enabling them to procure raw materials, and machinery and apparatus at a lower cost. Of course, a portion of the benefit would accrue indirectly to the consuming classes and the tendency would be towards a lowering of the cost of living in Canada.

June, also, saw the conclusion of trade arrangements with Belgium, the Netherlands and Italy. These arrangements have been in some measure necessitated by the treaty previously made by us with France. In no case has there been a wide or general lowering of our tariff

against the imports of goods from these countries. But concessions were made on a specified list of articles. By these arrangements a further moderate reduction of taxation upon Canadian consumers was effected. Also, as in the German case, certain of our exports were placed upon a more favorable basis of entry into the three European countries.

This comprises what has actually been accomplished in the short space of six months. The recapitulation shows clearly enough in which direction the tendency is. A well-substantiated report from London says that "negotiations of an important character, affecting the commercial relations of Canada and Japan will be commenced immediately after the arrival of Earl Grey in Ottawa." Assuming that this report is correct there is here foreshadowed further reduction in our taxes, with probably a more advantageous basis for our exporters to work upon in selling goods to Japan.

A reference has been made, earlier in this article, to the possibility of political pressure being put upon the Ottawa ministry in regard to reciprocity with the United States. Of course, it is well known that the protected interests will use their organization and influence to prevent the lowering of our duties. And the ministers will also consider that it is not advisable to lower our tariff where by doing so the movement of United States industries to this country will be checked. The majority of Canadians wish that movement to continue. Probably most of them are quite willing to submit to taxation of this kind when it results in bringing into the country a large return in new population and increased industrial efficiency. At the same time it is necessary to remember that there is a strong probability that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's visit to the West will convince him that much political support is to be had out there through persisting in the policy that has been followed this year. Of course, the Western farmers demand absolute free trade, because free trade means money in their pockets. And Sir Wilfrid will try to persuade them to submit to the customs duties as patriotic Canadians in order that the whole Dominion may be built up. What success he will have remains to be seen.

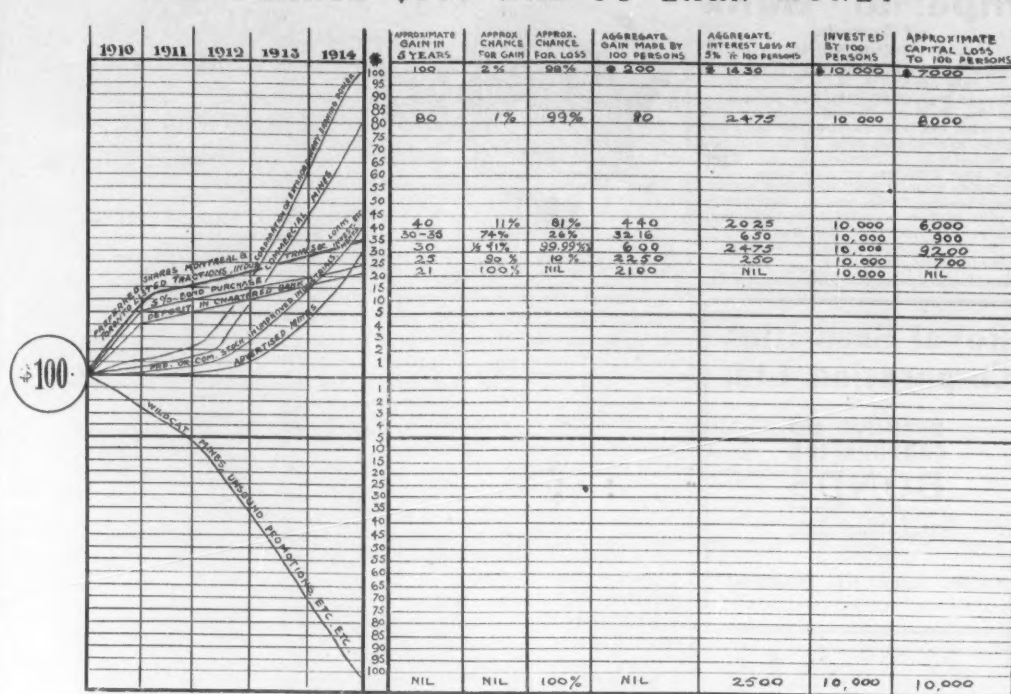
The question is, what will he tell Mr. Fielding when he comes back? Any one can see that the political influence of the West will be very strong in five years' time. If it sets its heart upon a free exchange of goods with the States the Ottawa politicians will need to pay some heed to its wishes.

Attention is called elsewhere in this issue to a public offering of real estate bonds, made by the Dominion of Canada Trust Company on behalf of the underwriters. The City Central Real Estate Company, Limited, of Montreal, have recently purchased the Carlsby property on St. James street. They are remodeling the entire building, and fitting it up for a first-class hotel, restaurant, and stores. The bulk of the property has been rented to Freemans, Limited, who will operate the hotel and restaurant. The renovating and furnishings are to cost over \$350,000, and when completed the hotel will be one of the most modern and handsomely furnished in Canada.

The property consists of 12,800 square feet, with frontage on both St. James and Notre Dame streets. In addition, the company has leased the adjoining premises on Notre Dame street for a term of years, which gives them an additional 4,500 feet.

The company has given Freemans a ten year lease of the property at an annual rental of \$62,000, the tenants to pay all taxes and assessment on the property. In addition to the annual rental paid by Freemans, Limited, the com-

## THE CHANCE \$100 HAS TO EARN MONEY



EXPLANATION OF RISK CHART.  
In insurance companies are able to tell from carefully compiled statistics and tables the expectation of life of any person at any age.  
An attempt has been made here to show by means of results, what proportion of chances out of one hundred in each instance, one hundred dollars has of earning more money for him who invests it, and on the other hand what the risk in each case is, approximately.  
It will readily be seen that if a person invests his \$100 capital by way of a deposit in a bank, that in five years he will have increased his means by only a comparatively small amount. If, instead of placing his money in this channel, he elects to get into a commercial mine, he may, instead of making only a small gain of \$21, be enabled to add \$80 to what he had originally. But in the savings bank he has what amounts to almost a positive assurance that he will make his \$21, whereas the chances that his \$100 will make \$80 in five years out of commercial mines are about one in a hundred.  
The moral of the chart is that it is much better for one hundred persons to make a sure, safe interest than it is for a very small percentage of one hundred persons to realize extraordinary profits, with both an interest loss and capital impairment to the majority of the same one hundred persons.  
Taking off two ciphers, the above moral applies with equal force as a precautionary axiom, to one hundred persons. That is to say, it applies to yourself.

pany in return for the special expenditures to be made in preparing the premises, will receive \$150,000 of the capital stock of Freemans, Limited, fully paid and non-assessable. As the total outstanding capital stock of Freemans, Limited, after this issue will be \$350,000, the City Central Real Estate Company will own nearly half of the entire capital stock of the company. Freemans, Limited, is now paying 12 per cent. dividend on \$200,000 capital stock, and carrying forward a surplus.

The directors of the company consist of such men as J. N. Greenshields, K.C., president, and Rodolphe Forget, M.P., J. W. Pyke, H. A. Lovett, K.C., and H. W. Beauchamp, managing director.

Discussing the newly developed demand for gold at London, for shipment to us, the London Economist said last Saturday: "It is generally admitted that the American demand will continue if the exchange will permit. It is not necessary that the shipments should pay, from the

exchange point of view—experts are generally agreed that the transaction already arranged does not do so—for as long as the loss on exchange is not too ruinous those who carry on the operations can expect to recoup themselves otherwise."

China has embarked on a national currency programme. An imperial edict orders all provincial mints to cease production and a future uniform decimal system coinage will be adhered to. The new basis will be seven mace two candareens to the dollar, and the silver dollar will be worth about 43.55 cents American. The coins will be: Dollar, 50c, 25c, and 10c, minted in silver, 5c, minted in nickel, and coppers cash, minted in copper.

Edwin Wider, cashier of the Russo-Chinese Bank, an apparent defaulter to the extent of \$600,000 has fled from New York. A general alarm is out to United States and Canadian police for his arrest.

Subscription List opens July 28, 1910, and closes on or before August 8, 1910, for

**\$555,000 of the 5% Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds**

OF THE

**City Central Real Estate Company**

(Incorporated under the Laws of the Dominion of Canada)

LIMITED

121 Board of Trade Building, MONTREAL

These Bonds are being offered on behalf of the Underwriters by

**The Dominion of Canada Trust Corporation, Montreal**  
at 95 and accrued interest, carrying a 40% Stock Bonus.

**Capital Stock**

Authorized—1,000,000 ordinary in \$100 shares.  
Issued and Fully Paid Up—\$850,000.

**BONDS**

Authorized—\$1,000,000 Issued—\$850,000

are in denominations of \$500 and \$100, dated July 1st, 1910, and due July 1st, 1940. Interest at 5% per annum is payable at par at the Dominion of Canada Trust Corporation, 69 Notre Dame St. West, Montreal.

**Terms of Subscription**

The Subscription List opens July 28th and closes on or before Aug. 8th. Payments may be made in full or in instalments as follows:—  
10% on application.  
25% 30 days after allotment.  
25% 60 " " " "  
25% 90 " " " "  
said percentages to be calculated on the par value of said Bonds.  
The right is reserved to allot only such subscriptions, and for such amounts as may be approved, and to close the subscription books without notice.

**DIRECTORS**

J. N. GREENSHIELDS, K.C., President.  
President Quebec Railway, Light, Heat & Power Co.  
President Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co.  
R. FORGET, M.P., President.  
President Quebec Railway, Light, Heat & Power Co.  
President Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co.  
H. W. BEAUCHEMP, Managing Director.  
Manager the Montreal and St. Lambert Terminal Development Co.

The City Central Real Estate Company owns 12,800 sq. ft. of the well-known Carlsby property, and has leased 4,500 sq. ft. of the Carlsby property adjoining. Frontage on both St. James and Notre Dame Streets, in the very heart of the City, this makes one of the most valuable properties in Montreal—one that cannot be duplicated for size and position.

The building is being thoroughly renovated. The ground floor is to be used as an up-to-date restaurant, with stores on the St. James St. front, and the upper stories will be fitted up as a first-class commercial hotel, with about 130 bedrooms.  
A ten-year lease of the entire premises has already been signed by the proprietors of Montreal's foremost restaurant, Freemans Limited, who will take possession as soon as alterations are completed. Besides paying all taxes and assessments, they will pay the City Central Real Estate Company an annual rental of \$62,000, and for the alterations in the building they will hand over to the Company \$150,000 of paid-up stock in Freemans Limited.

This rental, with the dividends on the Freemans stock, will, as shown in the Prospectus, enable the Company to pay the interest on the Bonds, and at a conservative estimate, over 4% on the Capital Stock. The earning power of the Company is practically fixed for ten years at nearly double the fixed charges, and by that time the value of the property and the rentals will be considerably increased.

The purchaser of a \$100 Bond receives annually \$5.00 in interest and on his Bonus Stock at 4% a Dividend of \$4.00, making a total return of \$9.00, or practically 9% on his investment of \$100.

In addition there is the opportunity to participate through the Common Stock, which owns the equity in the property, in the certain rise in its value. Such an opportunity, in connection with such a valuable and centrally located city property, has never before been offered to the Canadian public.

Application for Bonds should be made upon the form accompanying the Prospectus, and must be accompanied by cheque or draft in favor of the Dominion of Canada Trust Corporation, 69 Notre Dame St. West, Montreal, payable at par in Montreal, for 10% of the amount of the Bonds applied for, and sent to

The MOLSONS BANK or any of its Branches, or RODOLPHE FORGET, Member of the Montreal Stock Exchange, 83 Notre Dame St. West, Montreal, or M. GREENSHIELDS & CO., Members of the Montreal Stock Exchange, 16 St. Jacques St., Montreal.

For Prospectus, phone, wire, write or call on any of the above.

# BALANCE SHEET OF A "COME-ON" WIRELESS CONCERN

INCOME—Shares sold, \$610,000; Sale of Instruments, \$10,000.

OUTLAY—Electrical Equipment, \$100,000; Commissions to Promoters, \$200,000; Advertising, \$300,000; Office Expense and Agents, \$50,000.

EXCESS OF OUTLAY OVER INCOME—\$30,000.

DIVIDENDS—? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

POSSIBLY there may have been a tendency on the part of some to question the soundness of the course that has been in the past taken by TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT warning the public to keep their money out of wireless telegraph and telephone shares.

The recent crash in New York City of the United Wireless concern should cause even the most unsuspicious to closely investigate every offering of wireless shares that is brought to his notice before risking money in what appears to be nothing but a series of clever "wireless" stock-selling schemes, if the majority of them are not plain swindles.

The tyro in business does not commonly analyze even the propositions into which he is too ready to embark money that he can ill afford to lose. When it comes to meeting a wireless promoter or agent possessed of a flow of talk, the average man is apt to be led to believe that because shareholders of line telegraph or telephone companies are receiving good returns, that he as one of the original investors in something more scientifically marvellous than a line system, will share in rich profits. He may imagine that the wireless companies are going to put the existing wire companies out of business. The automobile was going to make a museum specimen of the horse, but the latter animal is still alive and kicking, and is just as valuable as ever he was. In time, the auto may supplant the horse, and in time doubtless wires will be regarded as an unnecessary expense in transmission, but that time is a long way off yet, apparently.

In dealing with a "wireless" promotion, the fact may easily be overlooked, that it is volume of business done that alone permits a line company to pay dividends.

Of what practical benefit is it to a wireless shareholder that his company can send a message by telephone five hundred miles, if the cost of such transmission would be ten times what a line system could send it for?

Or, presuming that a wireless company is able to send

a message 500 miles at less cost than a line company, how will that benefit the shareholder unless the public rushes in to send messages five hundred miles by wireless?

The fact of the matter would appear to be that in its early stages a wireless company is one of the most insecure ventures with which the person of means can become connected.

There are thousands of electrical experts in the United States and Canada any one of whom, after five hours' work, can rig up a wireless telephone which by induction will transmit sound waves through a brick wall or the floor of a house. Many of them have done so for their own amusement. They would scorn, however, to attempt to float a company on the strength of such an achievement, because under present conditions the feat has no commercial value.

The initial outlay of a wireless telegraph or telephone company that seeks to operate commercially is enormous, and so is the upkeep. The English Marconi concern has made a bid for real business and seems to be the soundest of the wireless concerns, but it will be a long, slow pull before that company makes good.

Meanwhile, fully aware how credulous and unreasonable the general public is, the professional promoters who have found real business beyond their brain capacities, have flocked in to work the wireless game for all it is worth. They reason as Barnum did: Ten people may be coaxed into a side show to see an ordinary elephant, whereas a hundred will gladly pay their money to view an elephant that is white. The public want the unusual. They want what the promoter calls "circus." The wireless field offers tremendous scope for "circus," and so far people have placed a good deal of money into these companies.

A notable instance of just how easy it is to flim-flam the public occurs in the United Wireless episode. The New York American followed up the downfall of this

concern, and discovered that Elmer E. Burlingame, who was originally a newspaper reporter running a "checkers" and "juvenile" column in the Elmira Telegram, had planned a gigantic wireless merger capitalized at \$75,000,000. The American says:

Since the exposure of Mr. Burlingame's \$10,000,000 group of wireless telephones and his \$5,000,000 Sun Electric Generator Company, which boasted of an invention to transform solar heat into unlimited light and power, a number of men have come forward with information concerning the remarkable promotion methods of this man.

W. A. Patten, a former employee of Burlingame, stated in the presence of three witnesses that the storage battery of the Sun Electric Generator Company's plant in Malden Lane was charged from wires of the Edison Company. Hundreds of investors in Sun Electric stock have been told that the machine on the roof of the company's laboratory furnished the power used in the demonstrations. It was because of these apparently successful tests that they bought stock.

It was learned that a prominent actor who at one time starred with Ada Rehan, purchased \$11,000 of Burlingame's wireless telephone stock. Having decided that the stock was worthless he placed his case in the hands of an attorney. Another investor in the stock is said to be an assistant secretary of the navy.

According to Mr. Patten's figuring it would take at least 10,000 square feet of plugs, numbering 1,600,000 plugs, to attract enough heat from the sun to light five incandescent lamps of 16-candle power. The company claims to be able to do this with the forty-eight square feet of antimony and zinc plugs which it has on the roof of No. 120 Malden Lane. The cost to light these five lamps, according to Mr. Patten's estimate, would be \$24,242.32.

To understand how Burlingame believed himself able to float a \$50,000,000 wireless trust, it is necessary to follow his career since 1887, when he left the Elmira Telegram, where, besides reporting, he had charge of a chess column and a juvenile page.

After quitting newspaper work he was next heard from in 1890 in the Granite State Provincial Association, a building and loan company of New Hampshire. He had the position of secretary, with a salary of \$35,000 a year. He also received a considerable sum in addition to bonuses on stock sales. After a brilliant start the company landed in the hands of a receiver. The collapse of this company temporarily checked Burlingame's rise.

The following letter has been received by TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT from a man who went into the wireless

game from the inside, but balked at the out-and-out fake on the public to which he was asked to be a party. He threw up the job of selling Radio shares, and began advising shareholders against the proposition. Here is his letter:

In reference to my connection with the Radio Wireless Telephone, and selling the stock of its subsidiary companies their methods are as follows: I will admit I was skeptical of all Steel Companies, but these people had an extensive exhibit at the Alaska Yukon Exhibition with Wireless Telephone instruments with records of five hundred miles, showing clippings from newspapers to prove it. They shipped me demonstrating instruments to Canada which would enable a conversation to be carried on through brick walls any thickness, and in addition to these instruments a multitude of statements as to wonderful instruments in the Eastern factories which would be available in a few weeks, towers to be installed in western cities, etc.

After jumping in and working up a good sized customers' list I began to find out the gang I was connected with, taking the bread and butter out of the working man's mouth, I advised all my agents and branch offices to the effect that I had lost all confidence in the outfit, and advised all customers to pay no further installments in shares.

I was sure if I stayed with the proposition I could make fifteen or twenty thousand dollars in six or eight months' work, but that kind of money did not tempt me sufficiently to join the army of grafters.

I could fill a book with evidence, proof, and instances of their duplicity, but as the whole outfit has been exposed in New York I guess they will not find a very lucrative field for selling their stock in Montreal or Eastern Canada. I believe what your Toronto paper should do is to investigate the Hon. Lee De Forrest, the so-called great inventor, going around the country lecturing for these people, and it has been his name more than anything else that has contributed to the immense sales made to the public.

In conclusion the public may in some instances call you a pessimist, but I believe this country of ours wants a few such, if you are willing for the public good to bear the name. I believe you are a public benefactor, and although you may not be popular with the class of parasites who desire to make a living by dishonest means, still I am sure the masses of the people are behind your gallant fight to lift up the standard of commercialism in Canada which has been dangerously dragging in the mud, and which would have soon been on a par with our neighbor on the South, assuring you that the people of B.C. are sitting up and beginning to take an interest in your esteemed weekly paper. Even if copies do cost ten cents each, the paper is well worth the money and even more.

## SHACKS AND FOREST AT FORT GEORGE

Natural Resources Security Co., Limited pushing expensive campaign in effort to sell town lots and farms. Photographs show present appearance of the place.

IN these days it is one thing for a man to open his mail in the morning and find therein a bunch of well printed advertising literature, graphically describing the advantages that will come to him should he decide to embark his money in far away land schemes, and it is quite another matter very often, when after the individual has invested, he starts to make his way toward the place that he has purchased "unsight—unseen." It would, of course, be idle to estimate, but it is quite certain that the Natural Resources Security Co., Ltd., of Vancouver, B.C., have in the past and must in the present be spending a very great amount of money in boosting their Fort George B.C. proposition. Their spacious advertisements appear in the newspapers of Toronto, Montreal, and a good many more eastern points, and they grow to whole pages in the most important centres of the west.

The Natural Resources Security Co. is evidently out to do a big business, and their selling organization must be well supplied with money, or they could not carry on the campaign that they have done and are doing. If many of the luckless people that were led into the purchase of Canada-Cuba land holdings could have been placed on their future properties face to face with the natural physical conditions with which they must cope before they could begin to see daylight ahead, so far as making even a scanty living was concerned, it is just questionable how many people out of the hundreds that did buy, would have gone into the Canada-Cuba land scheme. The question is, how many persons will buy Fort George lots from the Natural Resources Security Co., in utter ignorance of what will be handed out to them?

TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT is showing herewith several photographs of Fort George, B.C. There may be something approaching the romantic in the advertisements of the Natural Resources Security Co., Ltd. It is not a difficult thing for a train d writer to group words together in such a way, as to fire the imagination of the man of small capital, so that after reading he will go away with the impression that every good thing that has been hinted at in the write-up will accrue to him personally if he enters into the proposition by making a purchase. This form of advertisement writing in these days has become a science, just as the man who can write a better prospectus than most other commercial writers, will command a much larger fee than will the rest. The writer of an advertisement has not in the majority of cases seen

the thing he is describing; he is given a mass of type-written information, which in many cases is the work of the optimist who intends to make money out of the proposition that the write-up is about, so that in these days it behooves a man to very carefully scrutinize and analyze the statements that are contained in the ordinary display advertisement respecting land and mine companies, or anything else.

The pictures that illustrate this article have been sent in to TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT from Fort George. They show at a glance the reverse side of the medal. The picture of Fort George on July 1st, 1910, appears to be that of a collection of rough board shacks erected on both sides of what is presumably the future main street of Fort George. Here you get life pretty well in its pioneer aspect. The supplies are brought in over an expensive route for a long distance. Lumber is pretty expensive just now in the east, and the probability is that any person who wants to buy lumber to build at Fort George will pay a good stiff price for it. As for supplies, TORONTO



B. N. A. Bank, Fort George, B. C.

SATURDAY NIGHT has already had something to say on that question.

Follow the line of the hill on what is presumably the south of Fort George, and you will see a thick clump of virgin forest, a solid stretch of uncleared timber, which may or may not circle the whole town. One might be excused for wondering on taking a general look at these crude buildings, what tempted as many people as there are in the photograph to leave their happy homes and venture to such a primeval spot. The explanation is,



Traders' Bank, Fort George, B. C.

they believe that Fort George is going to be an important place. They were attracted there first by the fact that the Grand Trunk Pacific rails would be laid through the district, and they purchased land as cheap as they could get it, and now they are camping there to see their land appreciate in value as time goes on, and to reap the profit of the venture.

The Traders Bank of Canada, and the Bank of British North America, have both apparently established branches at Fort George. They are pretty plain looking branches, and they are small too, but they are probably extensive enough to do all the banking that Fort George can create for the next year or so.

However rough and elementary Fort George appears, it is still one thing to make the purchase of town lots in the townsite of Fort George as laid out by the people behind the Grand Trunk Pacific, and it appears to be quite another thing to buy the land advertised for sale by the Natural Resources Security Co., Ltd. I am informed by a gentleman living at Fort George that the Natural Resources Co., Ltd., has a gang of laborers cutting down the bush, and that they are operating a small store besides.

This gentleman makes the statement that an article appeared in the "Minneapolis Journal" of May 29th, 1910, wherein it was stated that the company mentioned had purchased from the Grand Trunk Pacific the Fort George townsite for \$3,000,000 cash. Not having a copy of the paper mentioned to hand, I do not know whether such an advertisement did appear or not, but if it did, it was utterly untrue.

The railway station of Fort George will in all probability be located between 1 and 2 miles east of where the Natural Resources Security Co. show the Fort George to be on the map they are sending out, accompanying what must amount in the aggregate to tons of literature, advertising Fort George.

As to the 48,000 acres of choice farm land that the Natural Resources Security Co. is trying to get people to pay their good money for, my correspondent tells me that he has investigated personally the statement made by this selling company, that no irrigation is needed to make this land productive. What he says is that the Quesnelle, B.C., district is noted for one fact, and that is that there is no surety of any hay or grain crop or any vegetable crops in any season, unless the tedious and expensive process of irrigating the land is first resorted to.

TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT has from the first directly attacked the Natural Resources Co. on account of the statements that they published broadcast throughout Canada, as to where their land was situated, and especially on account of the statement they made that their townsite lots would be on the original townsite of Fort George. This paper has stated and it reiterates the statement on the best of authority, that as a matter of plain fact, the Natural Resources Security Co. does not know where the Fort George station actually will be. In other words, the location of this station and the setting out of the townsite are not in the hands of the Natural Resources Security Co., but in the hands of the Grand Trunk Pacific people. If people are led to purchase either townsite lots or farms of a large area on the understanding that they are going to figure in one of Canada's new proposed town cities or adjacent thereto, they should see that they secure first-hand information, and that they are not led astray by the statements made by a company that is out for only one thing apparently, and that is to get as much money as they can for all the land they possess.

The Journal of Commerce estimates the amount of new securities issued in the United States during the first six months of this year at \$1,048,431,950, an increase of \$187,887,470 over the corresponding period of 1909.

## Alberta Oil Formation.

IN the report of the Geological Survey branch of the Department of Mines, issued from Ottawa, the character of the formation with regard to Alberta oil possibilities is discussed. The report says:

From this general description, it will be seen that the Cretaceous rocks which underlie almost the whole of Alberta have as their basal member, where exposed on the plains, the Dakota sandstone, a porous rock and a suitable reservoir for oil. It, in turn, along its exposed (northern and eastern) borders at least, rests upon the Devonian, and is overlain by shales that would form an impervious cover which might retain any oil that found its way into the Dakota sands.

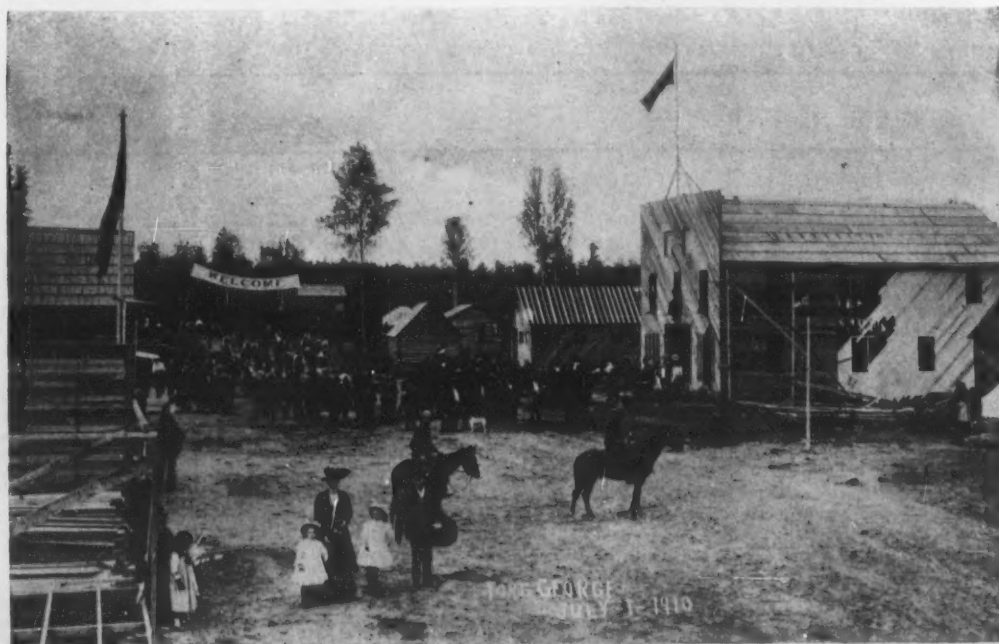
The Dakota sands are exposed along the Athabasca River and elsewhere in the north, where they are charged with tar to the extent of 12 per cent. of the whole mass. The tar represents the residuum of petroleum which has escaped to the air along the exposed edges of the rocks. Natural gas and some petroleum are still escaping. McConnell estimates the area of Tar sands seen by him to amount to 1,000 square miles, which, with an estimated thickness of 150 feet, would give 28.4 cubic miles of Tar sands, or 6.5 cubic miles of tar, equal to 4,700,000,000 tons of bitumen. Of course, the Tar sands have not been fully explored. A large amount of oil has escaped, but it is altogether improbable that this process has gone on indefinitely and that all has been drained off, for the hardening of the oil to tar effectively seals the openings for escape, and only the area near the exposed edges is likely to have lost its oil content. That the distribution of oil is probably extensive, is indicated by the finding of tar in sands near the surface, far to the south, in the Edmonton country, apparently formed by the limited escape of oil from minor fractures in the rocks. Oil seepages also occur in southwestern Alberta, in South Kootenay Pass, and the Flathead Valley.

Southward from the northern edge of the Cretaceous, the covering of later Cretaceous formations over the Dakota sands becomes thicker. One of these formations, the Belly River, is thick and lens-shaped, and Calgary is just about over the centre of the lens. Most of the borings have been put down near the railways, where, except in the east, the Dakota sands are far below the surface, and have failed to reach this, presumably, oil-bearing horizon. The Geological Survey put down three test holes, one at Victoria, one at Athabasca Landing, and one at Pelican Rapids. The latter represented the best judgment of the Survey as to the location of a test hole. The two former, about 1,800 feet deep, failed to reach the Dakota owing to the great thickness of the cover at these points. Farther north, the Pelican well, at a depth of about 800 feet, reached the top of the Dakota and struck a tremendous flow of gas. Pushed 20 feet farther, it struck another heavy gas vein and some oil. The escaping gas froze the oil on the drilling tools and prevented further progress, so that the Dakota sands were not proved as to their containing commercial reservoirs of oil. None of the wells sunk about Medicine Hat, Edmonton, or Calgary, have penetrated deep enough to test the oil possibilities. The two Calgary wells, sunk to 3,400 feet each, were still considerably above the Dakota, and separated from it by impervious shales, but here the upper Cretaceous rocks are exceptionally thick.

In southwestern Alberta, in the Pincher Creek district, oil is being prospected for in two areas, on the south branch of the south fork of Oldman River, and in Oil Creek, a tributary of Waterton Lakes. The Survey has done no recent work in this district, but in the first field the rocks are, so far as can be learned, Cretaceous.

In the first five months of 1910 homestead entries in the West amounted to 23,354—an increase of 10,243, or 78 per cent., over the same period last year. The figures for May were 6,374. By Provinces the entries were: Manitoba, 1,120; Saskatchewan, 12,738; Alberta, 9,414; British Columbia, 102. Of the entries for May, 2,143 were made by Canadians, 2,091 by Americans, 681 by English, 190 Scotch, 71 Irish, 259 Scandinavians, 309 Hungarians, and 47 French.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has given judgment in favor of a New Liskeard storekeeper as against the Equity Fire Co. Reversing a judgment of the Court of Appeal, the Privy Council decides that a fire that destroyed Thompson's store originating from gasoline left in a temporarily used stove was not caused on account of gasoline "stored" on the premises.



A Photograph of Fort George To-day.

Record of the market fluctuations of Canadian stocks for the day, also the range for a weekly period, with high and low a year ago. *Active Securities* *Inactive Securities*

Par Value ●	Outstanding Common	Outstanding Preferred	Bonds and Debentures	Res. Funds and Profit and Loss	Last Dividend		STOCK	Range for year 1908 -		Range for twelve months, 1909			Closing year ago July 27		Wednesday, July 27		Range for week ending July 27 in market of activity.					
					Date	Per cent.		High	Low	High	Date	Low ● Date	Ask	Bid	High	Low	Last	Sales				
INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS																						
100	8,125,000	1,875,000	7,500,000				Amal. Asbestos Corp., com.			33	Oct.	27 1/2	Dec.	Ask	Bid	15	14 1/2	16	14 1/2	14 1/2	270	
100	8,125,000	1,875,000	7,500,000			1st July	pref.			80	Oct.	80	Dec.			26	24	26 1/2	23 1/2	24	84 1/2	
100	3,000,000	1,000,000	510,000				Black Lake Cons. Asbestos, com.			23 1/2	Dec.	21	Dec.			60						
100	3,000,000	1,000,000	510,000			1st July	pref.			67 1/2	Dec.	62 1/2	Dec.									
100	750,000	750,000	49,000	63,588		1st July	P. N. Burt Company, com.			59 1/2	Dec.	53	Oct.			75						
100	750,000	750,000	49,000	63,588		1st July	pref.			93 1/2	Dec.	91 1/2	Oct.									
100	3,500,000	5,000,000	3,500,000	756,940			Canadian Car & Foundry, com.															
100	2,500,000	5,000,000	3,500,000	756,940		10th July	pref.											100	100	100	50	
100	13,500,000	10,500,000	5,000,000	75,296			Canada Cement, com.									17	16 1/2	17 1/2	15	16 1/2	163 1/2	
100	13,500,000	10,500,000	5,000,000	75,296		15th "	pref.										79 1/2	80 1/2	78	79 1/2	172 1/2	
10	0,000,000		22,713,927	3,306,001		1st "	Canada Permanent, com.	145 1/2	111 1/2	163 1/2	April	140	Jan.	160		167	164 1/2	164 1/2	164 1/2	164 1/2		
100	2,796,695	1,959,455	2,541,300	76,700		1st "	Can. Consolidated Rubber, com.	23	20	106	Sept.	27	Jan.	98	97 1/2	90	95	94	94	150		
100	2,796,695	1,959,455	2,541,300	76,700		1st "	pref.	85	85	125	July	83	Jan.	123 1/2	122 1/2			100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2		
100	4,700,000	2,000,000	267,568	1,829,000		1st "	Canadian General Electric, com.	108	83	123	July	101	Jan.	123		101 1/2	100	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2		
100	4,700,000	2,000,000	267,568	1,829,000		1st April	pref.	108 1/2	104	112	July	110	Jan.									
100	565,000	408,910	54,396	71,971		1st July	City Dairy, common.	20	15	35	May	15	Jan.	28		33	33	33	33	70		
100	565,000	408,910	54,396	71,971		1st July	pref.	87	83	102 1/2	Oct.	85	Jan.		92	99	99 1/2	98 1/2	98	98		
100	1,708,814	3,000,000	6,492,648	549,275		15th April	Crown Reserve	2	1,984	6	Oct.	2,600	Jan.	4	3,77	265	260	264	260	2,600	7,360	
100	15,000,000	3,000,000	6,492,648	496,234		1st July	Dominion Coal	60	60	37 1/2	Nov.	43	Feb.	70 1/2	70							
100	15,000,000	3,000,000	6,492,648	496,234		1st May	pref.	103	85	120	Nov.	96	Feb.	116		112	105					
100	20,000,000	5,000,000	13,271,500	2,414,129		1st July	Dominion Steel and Coal Corp.									54 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	21.19	
100	5,000,000	1,859,030	6,451,058	565,780		1st "	Dominion Steel, preferred.	75	44	138	Nov.	69 1/2	Jan.	129 1/2	128 1/2	101	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	83 1/2	
100	5,000,000	1,859,030	6,451,058	565,780		15th April	Dominion Textile, common.	75	40	79 1/2	Sept.	57 1/2	Mar.	74 1/2	74 1/2	61 1/2	64	60 1/2	61	27		
100	40,000,000		12,000,000	522,178			" pref.	107 1/2	78 1/2	110	June	95	Feb.	109 1/2	108 1/2	93		100	98	98		
100	2,100,000	750,000	1,000,000	1,284,395		11st June	Lake Superior Corporation.			33 1/2	May	14 1/2	Jan.									
100	2,100,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,284,395		1st "	Lake of Woods Milling	98 1/2	71	145 1/2	Oct.	97 1/2	Jan.	130 1/2	130	120	119	123 1/2	119	119	12	
5	7,488,145			421,482		20th July	" pref.	119	103	128	Sept.	118	Jan.	125 1/2		125	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2			
100	1,600,000			527,783		1st "	La Rose Cons. Mines Co.	7.12 1/2	6.25	8.47	Aug.	4.20	Nov.	8.44		375	360	4.00	330	3.60	265 1/2	
100		1,200,000	978,960	527,783		1st "	Laurentide, common.	112 1/2	93	130	Sept.	112	Jan.			131	135	135	135			
100						1st "	pref.	116	101 1/2	131 1/2	Dec.	112 1/2	Jan.		127	131						
105	700,000	800,000		393,596		8th "	Montreal Steel.	105	57	105	Dec.	68	April	88	83			105	103	104	9	
100	700,000	800,000		393,596		8th July	pref.	105	92	117	Dec.	104	April									
5	6,000,000		4,500,000	935,167		30th April	aNipissing Mines Co.	12 1/2	6 1/2	2.91	Sept.	9.25	Feb.	11	10 1/2	10.35	10.18	10.45	10.25	10.25	39 1/2	
100	6,000,000	1,030,000	4,500,000	336,807		15th July	Nova Scotia Steel, common.	62	41 1/2	87 1/2	Nov.	54 1/2	Mar.	68 1/2	68		84	81	81 1/2	173 1/2		
100	2,500,000	2,000,000	1,750,000	723,317		15th "	pref.	108 1/2	102 1/2	122	Dec.	112	Mar.	120	116		120	120	120	1		
100	2,500,000	2,000,000	1,750,000	723,317		1st June	Ogilvie Flour	116	101	144 1/2	Dec.	112	Mar.	128 1/2	128 1/2	110		125	119 1/2	120	14 1/2	
100	2,150,600	1,075,000	2,000,000	602,005		15th May	Pennmans, Limited, common.	150	114	128	Sept.	*118 1/2	Mar.	127 1/2	126 1/2							
100	2,150,600	1,075,000	2,000,000	602,005		1st May	pref.	50	20 1/2	66	July	42	Feb.	56 1/2	56	53 1/2	51 1/2	55 1/2	51	52	14	
100	937,500	900,000		685,690		1st July	William A. Rogers, Ltd., common			152	Dec.	81	Oct.	90	88 1/2	82	80	84	80	81	196 1/2	
100	937,500	900,000		685,690		1st "	pref.	85	72 1/2	93 1/2	May	97	Mar.		104	108						
100	8,750,000	1,250,000		656,950		1st "	Shredded Wheat, common.	32	30	43 1/2	Dec.	29	April	37	36 1/2							
100	8,750,000	1,250,000		656,950		1st "	pref.	99	94	97 1/2	Jan.	97 1/2	Jan.		97 1/2							
100	1,000,000			91,303		15th Dec	Tretheway Cobalt Mine.	180	15th	47	104	Feb.	120	June	136	133			127	127	127	40 1/2

Par Value	Common Stock Outstanding	Bonds, Preferred Stock or Debentures Outstanding	Reserve and Contingent	Last Dividend		STOCK	Range for year 1909		Latest price		Last Sale	Par Value	Common Stock Outstanding	Preferred Stock or Debentures Outstanding	Reserve and Contingent	Last Dividend		STOCK	Range for year 1909		Latest price		Last Sale
				Date	Per cent.		High	Low	Ask	Bid						Date	Per cent.		High	Low	Ask	Bid	
50	630,200	962,642	347,046	2nd July	s. 3	LOAN AND TRUST						100	2,700,000	b2,000,000	5,322,764	15th June	q. 1	Canadian Col. Cotton	63	47			
100	1,004,000	3,606,083	680,477	1st "	s. 4	Agricultural Loan				131	132	400	1,000,000		5,322,764	1st July	a. 4	Canada Life Assurance					
100	1,400,000	4,679,582	1,265,706	2nd "	q. 2	Canada Landed	180	135	157		156	400	1,733,500	b 490,000	143,027	passed		Canadian Converters, Ltd.	49	110	35	34	
				1st "	s. 2	Central Canada	180	158			189	100	500,000		1,582,437	1st July	q. 2	Canada North-West Land	112	110			
10	10,000	p2,417,087	54,859	1st "	s. 2	Col. Investment, pref.	71	63			67	68	59,205		1,091,529	1st July	q. 3	Confederation Life Assoc's	277	275			3.00
50	934,678	443,720	139,145	2nd "	s. 2	Dominion Savings	72	70			72	100	100,000		156,025	passed		Crows Nest Pass Coal Co.	100	75	88		
100	1,277,412		400,781	1st "	s. 4	Great West Per. Loan	113	113	125	117	117	50	6,212,666	p 2,539,300	293,854	15th July	q. 1	Dominion Telegraph	110	101		108	
100	1,100,000	1,634,334	635,641	1st "	s. 3	Hamilton Provident	125	118			130	130	1,000,000					Electrical Development Pref	60	50	70		
50	1,900,000	6,533,928	1,834,290	2nd "	s. 5	Huron and Erie	198	181			200	197	3,480,700	b10,000,000	627,518	1st July	q. 2	Imperial Life Assurance	150	150			
735,528		562,703	94,824	2nd "	s. 2	Imperial Loan	70	70	70		70	100	450,000		90,474	1st Mch.	a. 3	Intercolonial Coal	50	50			
100	700,000	936,207	410,415	2nd "	s. 3	Landed Banking	127	122			130	126	500,000	p 242,500	135,292	1st Mch.	a. 34	Intercolonial Coal, pld.	80	75			
50	1,000,000	2,574,062	317,890	2nd "	s. 3	London and Can. Loan	115	107	110		110	100		p 219,700	1st May	q. 1	International Coal and Coke	85	70				
60	701,307	634,278	164,875	1st "	s. 3	London Loan and Sav.					119	1	3,000,000		734,595	5th May	q. 1	Kaministiquia Power Co.					
25	500,000		509,314	5th Sept.	s. 4	Montreal Loan	141	132			148	100	2,000,000	b1,772,000	157,667	passed		London Electric					
100	1,000,000		652,816	1st July	q. 2	National Trust	200	170			190	192	400,200	b 120,083	26,757	2nd July	int. 3	London Street					
50	1,200,000	1,870,377	825,170	2nd "	s. 3	Ontario Loan and Deb.	142	138			145	180	40	532,000	575,000	15th June	q. 2	Montreal Cotton	131	117			
40	373,720	183,539	127,150	2nd "	s. 3	Real Estate Loan	103	93	101		100	103	3,000,000	b 966,943	98,806	15th July	q. 2	Montreal Telegraph	150	135			
100	1,000,000		554,770	2nd "	s. 4	Toronto General Trusts	165	150			170	170	40	2,000,000	133,714	2nd July	int. 4	Niagara Navigation	137	123	130		
50	724,550	1,440,309	389,052	2nd "	q. 1	Toronto Mortgage Co.	130	114			131	131	701,700		248,379			Niagara, St. Cath. and Tor.					
						OTHER COMPANIES							1,025,000	b1,18									

NOTE.—\* means semi annually; q—quarterly; l—interim; L—profit and loss; +—indicates bonus; b—means bond; p—preferred stock; d—debenture; \*—less than ten shares; A—\$5.00 per share return of capital paid Jan. 15, 1910



# PIONEERING IN THE THE FAR NORTH OF ONTARIO



A settler's cabin on the borders of the bush.



The settler has just cut his first hay crop. Another year will see the ground clear of stumps.



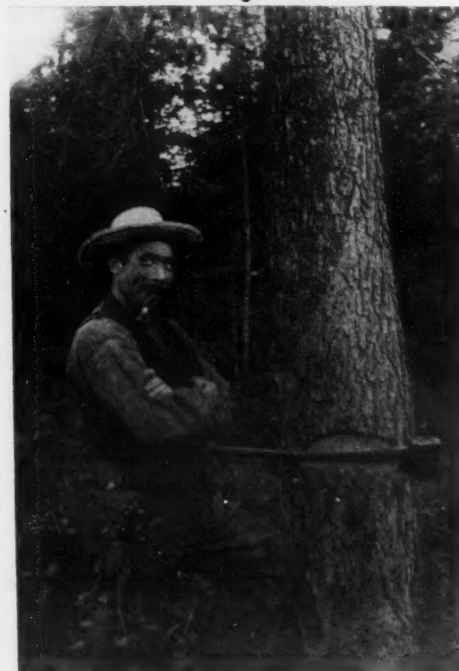
Breaking the land on the edge of the forest between Englehart and Charlton.



On the White River, between Englehart and Charlton, settlers have erected their homes and planted their crops.



On the White River between Englehart and Charlton.



A settler begins clearing the ground for his farm to be.

## Could Britain Have Had California?

At one time the rich coast State  
was within her grasp.

DID the British Government as such, and as distinguished from its agents on the Pacific, ever entertain designs on California? asks the San Francisco Argonaut. The question harks back to pre-Mexican war days, to the period, in short, between 1838 and 1846. And by many historians that question has been answered in the affirmative. Now, however, owing to the records of the British Foreign Office up to the year 1850 being open for examination, it is possible to get at the real facts of the case. They are presented by Professor E. D. Adams as the climax of his examination of British interests and activities in Texas.

If any definite plans were ever entertained by the English Government as to the annexation of California, those records would make such plans clear. To begin with, it is made plain that the first manifestation of British interest in California resulted from the arrest of some English subjects at Monterey, who were charged with a conspiracy to overthrow the governor there. The result of that arrest was to disclose the weakness of the British Navy on the Pacific, but shortly after the British agent, Pakenham, addressed a despatch to Lord Palmerston advocating a plan to secure California for Great Britain. He wrote:

"It is much to be regretted that advantage should not be taken of the arrangement some time since concluded by the Mexican Government with their creditors in Europe to establish an English population in the magnificent territory of Upper California."

At that period, it will be remembered, Texas and California belonged to Mexico. And in that fact consisted the difficulty of the British Government. Texas was in revolt, but the Mexican and British Governments were still in friendly relations, and as it was impossible to countenance the revolutionaries in Texas, so it was impossible to listen to those disaffected spirits in California who were favorable to British occupation of that country. Pakenham was confident that Mexico would never be able to restore authority in Texas, and he thought the hour timely for the acquisition of California. He represented that view to the British Government, and for reply learned

that the new Colonial Secretary, Lord Stanley, was not anxious for the formation of new and distant colonies, all of which involve heavy direct and still heavier indirect expenditure, besides multiplying the liabilities of misunderstanding and collisions with foreign powers.

Another British agent, Forbes by name, did not feel inclined to accept the view of the home officials. He was approached by a body of influential native Californians, who asked whether the country could not be received under the protection of Great Britain. Whereupon Forbes submitted this report:

"I feel myself in duty bound to use all my influence to prevent this fine country from falling into the hands of any other foreign power than that of England. I repeat that it is impossible for Mexico to hold California for a much longer period, and if the Government of Great Britain can with honor to itself, and without giving umbrage to Mexico, extend its protection to California, reaping those benefits which by proper management would infallibly attend that protection, I should presume that it would be impolitic to allow any other nation to avail itself of the present critical position in California for obtaining a footing in this country."

All this was duly considered by the home authorities, but in the end this view prevailed:

"While California continues subject to Mexico it would be obviously contrary to good faith on the part of England to encourage a spirit of resistance or disobedience in the inhabitants of the province against their Mexican rulers. It is therefore entirely out of the question that Her Majesty's Government should give any countenance to the notion which seems to have been agitated of Great Britain being invited to take California under her protection."

"Her Majesty's Government do not pretend to determine as to the propriety of any steps which may be taken by the inhabitants of California towards establishing their independence. In such matters no foreign nation has any right to interfere, except it be bound to such interference by treaty with the mother country, which is not the case with Great Britain. It is, however, of importance to Great Britain, while declining to interfere herself, that California, if it should throw off the Mexican yoke, should not assume any other which might prove inimical to British interests."

In view of all this, what could the British agents do but assume an attitude of masterly inactivity? And Professor Adams makes it also clear that any inferences derived from the movements of the British ships on the Pacific coast may easily lead to wrong results. He declares that an examination of the letters to and from the

British admirals wholly negatives the suspicion that the British Government intended to seize California.

With regard to the statements that have been made that Mexico offered to sell California to England he points out that the only project of that kind took shape in 1846. The Mexican President proposed transferring California to England as security for a loan, to which Palmerston sent this reply:

"If the Mexican president should revert to the above proposition you will state to his excellency that Her Majesty's government would not at present feel disposed to enter into any treaty for the acquisition of California; and the more so, because it seems, according to recent accounts, that the Mexican government may by this time have lost its authority and command over that province, and would therefore be unable to carry into effect its share of any arrangement which might be come to regarding it."

Hence the inevitable conclusion that despite the lively interest among British agents in securing California for England, those agents acted without authority, and were ultimately checked by the home officials. That English point of view was due to many causes, chief among them being indifference to colonial expansion at the time, ignorance about California, and the perplexing situation in Mexico.

## English Colored Sporting Prints.

WITHIN recent years the interest in colored sporting prints has been so great that several books have been devoted to the subject, and the works of the sporting artists of the early part of the nineteenth century have risen to high prices in the auction room. Of these illustrators, Cruikshank, Rowlandson and Alken stand in the first rank. Reid has written fully of Cruikshank's work, and Grego leaves little for the collector of Rowlandson prints to discover. Of Henry Alken, however, there has been no adequate biography. Leslie Stephen, in his monumental work, gives 1816-1831 as the dates of Alken's productive activity and repeats the story that he was "a huntsman, studroom or trainer to the Duke of Beaufort."

Recent investigations, however, show that Henry Alken was born in Suffolk in 1787 and died in 1851. He was the nephew of an engraver, Samuel Alken, who died in 1825. When Aitken issued his first work he was probably a teacher of drawing. He had two sons, Henry Gordon and George, both of whom were engravers, and both of whom lived to a great age. Henry Gordon Alken was a conscious imitator of his father's work, and much of that attributed to Henry Alken may have been done by him. Others, notably Reynardson and Harris, engraved plates after Alken. The collector, therefore, must not accept too readily the dealer's assertion, "Plates by Alken" as meaning Henry Alken's work. An excellent study of Alken's genius as an engraver is given in Martin Hardie's "English Colored Prints." The national sports of Great Britain were his most important, and in turning out plates on the subject he was wonderfully resourceful.

We look for protests and challenges from Illinois, Pittsburg, and New York, inspired by the statement of that man in Memphis who says he is "the boss crook of the country."—Chattanooga Times.

Pungent paragraphs from the Roosevelt speeches indicate that he has the wisdom of Solomon, with the grouch of Job, the faith of William Jennings Bryan, and the courage of Andrew Jackson.—Atlanta Constitution.



# The Point of View

FROM time to time one hears the 'no English need apply' discussion revived, and yet the solution has apparently not yet been reached," writes a correspondent who asks what I think of the matter. All sorts of theories are advanced as to the reason why an Englishman with lots of pride and little money fails to get on in Canada. He, himself, is seldom able to sum up the situation fairly, and much less able to do so are his sisters and his cousins and his aunts, prim or demure, or athletic ladies of varying ages who spend their evenings discussing "dear Harold's" prospects in the intervals between their games of bezique.

English men and women are apt to think and move in grooves, and while the individual groove may be just the thing best adapted to them "at home" it may be quite the opposite in this newer land of ours. The secret of much of the trouble lies in the difficulty they find in adapting themselves to new conditions and in banishing the idea they are not called upon to make any change in their mental outlook when they decide to reside in a new country.

The truth of all this was brought home to me very strongly by two incidents which came to my notice the other day. I was talking to an English woman, charm-

all, and for all I know he may still be looking for work, and saving his pride at the expense of his appetite.

Both these incidents may be regarded as rather far fetched, but I could bolster up the theory I have founded on them by dozens of similar happenings. Old fashioned

lessons in hooking up frocks so that the wife of the future may be able to wear the most involved of gowns, knowing that her husband will be able to help her in and out of it. The pathway of man continues to be strewn with roses. It is a kindly thought to provide instruction for the husband or brother or father who may be called upon to put the finishing touches on his women folks' princess gowns. Time was when a girl had to go home from a ball with the back of her frock unhooked by the nimble fingers of the cloak room attendant. In fact more than one girl has been known to acknowledge that after a party she has had to sleep in her ball dress because she couldn't get out of it until the maids were stirring next morning. Girls are always lamenting the fact that a chaperone has many advantages that they have not; and as every woman knows getting comfortably hooked and unhooked in the matter of gowns is one of the greatest privileges bestowed by matrimony. For a long time guesses have been hazarded as to why the buttoned-up-the-back fashion of dress was invented and then coaxed and bullied into popularity. Can it be that the explanation lies in the fact that something had to be done to overcome the objections of the bachelor maid to matrimony? If it should have been the intention to render the matrimonial bait more attractive, no wiser course could have been followed. No girl wants to be out of the fashion, yet to be in it she must, in order to be satisfactorily hooked up, have a husband, a lady's maid, or

the stillness, is a tax that is too great for the average mind. Nevertheless one's fancy lingers over the idea. Think of a retreat where the chirp of the sparrows, or the barking of the neighbor's dog did not break the stillness of the morn long before the alarm clock goes off? Grasp if possible the charm of a spot where the strains of the piano organ are unheard and where, deaf to the clamor of the children, the insistent call of the telephone, and the raucous voice of the rag and bottle man, one might commune with one's soul while darning the family stockings! The very knowledge that such a retreat lay close at hand would enable the hard worked mother to get through her daily round. The certainty of reward makes it easy to stick to the duty at hand. The knowledge that peace and quietness were to be her portion would lighten the day's tasks and enable the woman with nerves to keep them under control until such time as she could rest in the soundless room that should be an annex to every house. Even the busiest man can barricade himself in his office at odd moments and deny himself to all comers. It is the exceptional woman who is so situated that she can even be sure of a single half hour to herself. Perhaps the time will come when it will be considered the better part to deny oneself the luxury of much decoration in the home, and to provide oneself instead with a sort of sound proof infirmary where one may speedily find relief from the jarring details that have so much to do with making life not worth the living.

ENGLISH women may take a long time to make up their minds, but when they know what they want, like the small person in a certain soap advertisement, they won't be happy till they get it. English women—a great many of them at least—have made up their minds that they won't be happy until they get the vote, and instead of sitting down and waiting until Santa Claus drops it down among their Christmas presents some fine morning, they are becoming unanimous in their decision to get out and work for it. Nothing seems to damp their spirits, no setback but serves as an impetus towards renewed effort.

In the last few years, since militant methods were instituted by the vote-seeking sex, the world has been filled with horror because women have thrown a few stones, taken part in a few processions, and bullied a few Cabinet ministers. In every country regret has been expressed that they should have resorted to violence. The standing of the sex has been assailed by the pacific



Lady Lamington was a Lady of the Bedchamber before the accession and has been reappointed.



The Countess of Airlie, widow of the eighth Earl of Airlie, who retains her position as Lady-in-Waiting.

ing, clever, absolutely reliable, and equally unbending in her prejudices. We were discussing the color of houses and she was lamenting very bitterly the fact that her new home, situated not far from Toronto, was built of yellow brick. I reasoned with her, pointed out that the color of the house showing through the mass of green vines that clothed it, was most artistic and charming. But she refused to be comforted. Finally, I asked her why she disliked yellow so intensely. To my surprise she said it was rather a favorite color of hers. Then I asked her point blank why she didn't want to live in a yellow brick house, and to my amusement rather than amazement, she answered, "Because I've always lived in a red one."

The other case has to do with a young man, well born and well educated, who came over here because he hadn't a chance to get anything to do at home. Not long ago I was asked to lend him a helping hand, and after talking the matter over discovered that his most serious work in England had been a sinecure in the way of a secretaryship. After rehearsing all the disappointments he felt in Canada he went on to say "the best paying thing I have been offered since I came over was a job in a grocery store, but, of course, I wouldn't take that."

Knowing that he was absolutely at the end of his resources and actually was behind in his room rent, I naturally asked "Why?" His reply was something in the nature of a "staggerer," for he said, "Why, if they knew at home that I was in a shop I'd never receive another dinner invitation in my life." I explained that in this country we preferred three meals a day sure, to one possible bid to another man's table. But he was unconvinced and I was rather disheartened at the hopelessness of it



Lady Eva Dugdale, one of Queen Mary's personal friends, who holds the appointment of Woman of the Bedchamber.



The Countess of Bradford, sister of the Earl of Scarborough, who is a member of the Queen's Household.



The Duchess of Devonshire, who succeeds her aunt, the Duchess of Buccleuch, as Mistress of the Robes. She is a daughter of Lord Lansdowne, and spent some years in Canada.

## LADIES OF QUEEN MARY'S HOUSEHOLD

ideas won't fit into a new land. The Englishman comes over here convinced that his way is best, failing to realize that what is a necessity in England may be a luxury here. They lack adaptability and we lack patience. Unless we can enter into each other's point of view the "no English need apply" sign will continue to make its appearance here, while in England widows and spinsters will continue to lament the banishment of their respective male relations to "that dreadful Canada."

THE man who objects to "doing up" his wife's dress on the plea that he doesn't know how, is to be deprived of this, his only genuine cause for refusing to do a kindly deed. Out in Chicago, where they have evolved a good many novel schemes, it has been decided to give

live in a hotel where she can subsidize the chamber maid. Obviously a husband is the cheapest; and so while the hooked-up-the-back fashions continue one may expect to see the number of marriages increase.

THE woman who suffers from nerves may have happiness in store for her. It all depends upon Prof. Wundt, of Leipzig, who has invented a sound proof room. If the Professor would be induced to adapt his discovery to the requirements of the small home he would be something more than a benefactor of mankind; he would be the means of preserving the health and spirits of numberless women.

To close one's eyes and imagine a solitude in the midst of one's own home, where no sound could break



The Countess of Shaftesbury, a sister of the Duke of Westminster, and a Lady-in-Waiting to the Queen.



Lady Bertha Dzwkina, a sister of the late Earl of Lathom, and one of the Queen's Women of the Bedchamber.

mind, and in spite of historic examples to the contrary in the case of men; it has been claimed that woman will remain voteless while she demands her rights instead of asking for them.

In the past fortnight a great deal of space in the public press has been devoted to a railway strike that has been stirring up things in Canada. It has been regretted that in some instances the men have resorted to violence in order to give point to their demands, and yet, that they or their sympathizers have seen fit to act at times in other than a strictly pacific manner has awakened comparatively little, if any, surprise. When men are agitating for "their rights," or what they consider as such, the public hardly expects an absolute afternoon tea course of conduct. During the strike in question more violence was committed by a few men because they didn't think they were given sufficient remuneration for their services, than by all the English suffragettes since women first sought a vote. This question of sex seems to make a wonderful difference in the consideration of what is right and what is not right. It's wicked to throw a stone if one is a vote-wanting woman; but one can "beat up" a "scab" and still be sure to receive a certain amount of sympathy in some quarters, provided one is a man and a striker. Certainly men seem to have the best of it when it's a matter of "demanding" rights; if women want to make sure of getting anything, they are not only expected to ask for it—but to ask prettily. The average man still thinks that he has a right to whatever he can get; while a woman's rights are limited to those things which he may deign to give her.

*Madame*



In order to live long one must give up the things that make life worth while.

Experience must be paid for even if a man leaves the debt to his heirs.

Hunger is a good sauce, but most of us are willing to do without condiments.

The woman who is a match-maker naturally succeeds in making it "hot" for somebody.

It's easy to win a prize in the marriage lottery; the difficulty is to dispose of it afterwards.

What a man calls economy his neighbor calls parsimony.

To profit by one's mistakes life would have to be a merry-go-round constantly bringing us back to the same point.

A secret is that which is a general topic of conversation.

Every lane has a turning, but most of us die before we reach it.

It's when a rich man has secured everything in sight that he begins to be discontented.

C. C. M.

## Fairies in the Highlands

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED]

SCIENCE has been attacking the superstitions of the Scottish Highlands with merciless lance for some years past. Science has been a proved source of interest to me for forty years; yet I have enough poetry in my nature to read with a charm the strange beliefs of our Highland ancestors. The ministers of Islay and Tiree devoted their spare time during long lives to the collecting from oral sources of many strange stories about the fairies; and they have left behind some most interesting accounts.

We cannot get quit of the ideas of fairyland, though we do not believe in the details. And Tennyson has immortalized the union of fairyland and exact science in the well-known couplet of Locksley Hall:

"Here about the beach I wandered, nourishing a youth sublime,  
With the fairy tales of science, and the long results of time."

Of all the beings with which fear or fancy peopled the supernatural, the fairies were the most intimately associated with men's daily life. They were counterparts of mankind in person, occupation, and pleasures; but they were unreal, noiseless, and dwellers underground. They would visit the haunts of men, to give help or to thieve persons or property. The wayfarer resting beside a stream, on raising his eyes, might see the fairy women standing on the opposite bank.

At one time the fairies were small enough to creep through keyholes; and a single potato was as much as one of them could carry; at another time they would resemble mankind, to whom they would hire themselves as servants. But the general belief was that the fairies were a small race, the men being about four feet in height, and the women not taller than a little girl.

The fairies were dressed in green; but sometimes the men would take any color. They were frequently called, "the little red men," from their clothes having the appearance of being dyed with a peculiar lichen. Strange



LADY DONEGAL.

A new photograph of the only Canadian who is a Marchioness.



THREE FRENCH PRINCESSES.  
The daughters of the Duc de Vendôme, and grand-daughters of the late Duc d'Angoulême.

there were children and old people among them; they practised all kinds of trades; they possessed cattle, dogs, arms; they required food, clothing, sleep; they were liable to disease; and they could be killed. So entire was their resemblance to mankind that they had even been betrayed into intoxication.

The elves were great adepts in music and dancing; and a great part of their time seems to have been taken up in the practice of these accomplishments. We have the "Elfin Waltz," though their only musical instrument was the bagpipe. The seasons on which their festivities were held were the last night of every quarter. On Beltane (the first of summer) and Halloween (the first of winter), and on the last night of the year, men were particularly on their guard against them. On Hogmanay the elves were kept out of houses by decorating them with holly. Yet often without fault or effort, in places the most unexpected, mortals were startled by their appearance, cries and music.

Sometimes the fairies communicated their marvellous skill to mortals. If a smith, wright, or other tradesman caught them working with the tools of his trade, he would compel them to bestow on him the association craft, that is, to come to his assistance, whenever he wished them. However the benefit of the gift went ultimately to the fairies themselves. To consort with them was disastrous in the extreme.

The fairies were universally represented as borrowing meal from each other and from man. They would return two measures of barley meal for one of oatmeal.

When the "folk" left home in companies, they travelled in eddies of wind. By throwing one's left shoe at the wind swirl, the fairies would drop whatever they were taking away. In these eddies, people going on a journey at night have been lifted and have spent the night careering through the skies. By their imagination they were thus carried from one island to another.

When there was rain with sunshine, the "little people" were at their meat. Natural objects of a curious appearance, or bearing a resemblance to articles used by men, were also associated with them. The foxglove was the "thimble of the fairy old women." The fairy spade was a smooth, slippery, black stone, in shape like the sole of a shoe. The fairy arrow consisted of a triangular piece of flint, bearing the appearance of an arrow-head.

Everywhere in the Highlands the red deer were associated with the fairies. The grace of form of these animals, combined with their dislike to the presence of man and even of the animals man has tamed, amply entitle them to the name of "the still folk." Timid and easily startled by every appearance and noise, they were unmoved by the presence of the fairies. The shed horns of the deer were hid by the "little folk."

The fairy cow is said to be hornless and dun in color. The fairies rarely had horses; but in Perthshire they have been seen on a market-day riding about on white horses. When horses neighed in the fields at night, it was because they were ridden by the fairies and pressed too hard. Their dog was as large as a two-year-old stirk, of a dark-green color, with ears of deep green. Their cats were as large as dogs.

When the fairies stole they only took the substance. The outward appearance was left, but the reality was gone. The owner of a property might be a poor man in the midst of his abundance. If a farmer spoke disparagingly of his crop, and, though it was heavy, tried to conceal his good fortune, the fairies took away the benefit of his increase. Most frequently the fairies abducted women and their babies. The mother and child had therefore to be closely guarded.

Many of the deformities in children were attributed to the fairies. When a child was incautiously left alone by its mother, the fairies might come and give its little legs such a twist as would leave them hopelessly lame ever after.

The great protection against the elfin race was iron. The metal in any form—a sword, a knife, a pair of scissors, a needle, a nail—was all powerful. "Touch and iron," was carried out in an emergency. The smoothing iron would be put below the bed, or the reaping hook in the window. A shoemaker's awl in the doorpost of his bothy kept a fairy from entering. Fire was carried round children before they were christened, to keep the infant from the power of the wicked ones. When oatmeal was sprinkled on one's clothes or carried in the pocket no fairy would venture near. Anxious mothers would fill the pockets of their boys with oatmeal when going some distance after nightfall. Pearlwort was a plant which protected men from the attacks of fairy women; and St. John's wort kept the elfin tribe from taking people away during sleep.

These superstitions are fast dying out before education and science, but one cannot understand the old literature of the Highlands and Islands without having some acquaintance with them.

Miss Elizabeth Leighton Lee has been appointed by the Pennsylvania State Department of Health, landscape architect in connection with the new tuberculosis sanitariums, of which there are to be three. Miss Lee has just completed a large garden at Elkins, Pa., a commission which she received after the plans of several landscape architects had been refused.

## The Pigmies of Dutch New Guinea.

THE expedition sent by the committee appointed by the British Ornithologists' Union to explore the great snow mountains in Dutch New Guinea has now reached the field of its inquiries, and news has just been received that it has already made a discovery which should prove of remarkable interest to all naturalists, and to anthropologists in particular, says The London Times. At an elevation of about 2,000 feet they have come across a tribe of pigmy people, the average height of whom is about 4 feet 3 inches, and though at present no definite details have been received, there can be little doubt that they belong to that division of the human race known as the Negritos. The occurrence of Negritos in the Papuan sub-region has in the past been a subject of much discussion, and the view that they did not occur there has been widely accepted by anthropologists. The present discovery will account for the presence of various anomalous races in the remoter parts of the Lesser Sunda Islands.

Hitherto these people have only been known to inhabit three widely separated areas—viz., the Andaman Islands, in the Bay of Bengal, the northern portion of the Malay Peninsula, where they are known as Semangs, and certain areas in the Philippine Islands, in particular the northern Island of Luzon. In all these districts the characteristics of this race are astonishingly uniform, practically no adult over 5 feet in height being met with, while the women rarely exceed 4 feet. The main features of this marked type of the human race, apart from their small size, is the very dark color of their skin (approaching, as one observer has remarked, the color of a newly black-leaded stove), the extremely broad nose the breadth being about equal to the height, and the frizzly hair, which grows in isolated "peppercorn" tufts all over the scalp. They are in no sense dwarfs, but convey rather the impression of small but otherwise well-developed men. Slight differences exist as regards the proportion of the limbs, as compared with Europeans, the arms being relatively longer, but this feature is not nearly so marked as in the case of the Central African pygmies.

Our knowledge of this curious people shows that in



AN ANGLO-AMERICAN BRIDE.

Viscountess Acheson, daughter of Mr. J. Ridgely Carter, United States Ambassador to Roumania, in her wedding gown. The marriage took place recently in London. The bridegroom is the elder son of the Earl of Gosford.

habit they are nomadic, nowhere tilling the ground, but depending for their living entirely on their skill in hunting and fishing. Their chief weapon is the bow, their arrows being generally poisoned either with the famous upas or some other similar vegetable poison, in some cases a species of strychnine. They also make use of the spear and an ingenious form of spring gun, which is common to numerous other forest tribes. This is formed by setting a flattened bamboo spear attached to a bent sapling, which is fastened to a trigger in such a way that it is released by the passerby stumbling against an invisible string stretched across a game track. These spears are really set for game, and to the initiated they are obvious enough, as their presence is always indicated by certain well-known signs, such as a broken-off twig placed in a cleft stick. In war these signs are removed, the removal being equivalent to the moving of buoys in a mined channel. The wounds inflicted by these hardened bamboo spears are necessarily serious. The mental qualities of the Negritos are extremely undeveloped, none of them being able to express a higher numerical idea than three, but all observers who have met them unite in saying that they are a merry little people, with great ideas of hospitality when their confidence has been gained, and provided they have not been previously ill-treated. They are not cannibals, and are generally monogamous.

No one who has once seen a Negrito can fail to recognize his characteristics, which are extremely marked; for besides the features already noted, his cranial characters are unmistakable as compared with the Melanesian, the one being round-headed (brachycephalic), while the other is long-headed (dolichocephalic). Another marked difference is their type of house, which is always placed on the ground, and is merely a lean-to or wind screen, very different from the Papuan huts, which are always raised on piles and frequently communal.

Although Miss Helen Fales, the one girl graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to receive a degree this year, will not confirm the rumor, there is a strong probability that she will devote her time now to a study of conditions obtaining in the food supplies of the poorer classes of large cities, such as Boston, New York, and Chicago. Miss Fales, the one girl to get her degree out of 273 men classmates, has strong philanthropic leanings. Miss Fales entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology after having graduated from Vassar College to take up the study of the chemistry of foods, particularly, and to obtain a degree of bachelor of science, incidentally. The culmination of both desires came this June at commencement time, and just what the future holds in view Miss Fales refuses to definitely specify. She lives in South Framingham, and has a host of friends in that city and belongs to the most exclusive circles, and, yet, in the face of all this, says the Boston Post, it is believed that she will forego a social career and will devote her time and efforts to bettering the conditions of the poorer classes, who are not able to get the training to fight for themselves.

Miss Fanny Crosby, the blind poet and hymn writer, recently celebrated her ninetieth birthday. She was born in Putnam county, N.Y.



## A Woman's Triumph.

MRS. BELVA LOCKWOOD is the only woman who ever ran for President of the United States. She was nominated on the Equal Rights ticket in 1884, and again in 1888. For many years she worked ardently for the claims of the Cherokee Indian tribe. She long had a bill before Congress to remove intruders from the Cherokee territory. Her triumph was completed last winter, when she won her suit before the Supreme Court and \$2,000,000 was placed into her hands to be given by her to the Cherokee claimants.

At fourteen years of age she taught district school. As Belva A. McFall she entered Genesee College, in Lima, N.Y., and was graduated from there the first in her class in 1857. She was immediately elected preceptress of Lockport Union School. At the close of the Civil War she went to Washington in 1868, and was married to Rev. Ezekiel Lockwood, a Baptist minister. In May, 1873, she was graduated from the National University Law School, and took the degree of LL.D. After a spirited controversy about the admission of women to the bar, she was admitted to the Supreme Court of the District in 1873.

She at once entered into the active practice of her profession, which she still continues, after thirty years of successful work. She progressed up through the Court of Claims, her admission to each court being opposed because she was a woman, until she made application for admission to the Supreme Court of the United States. After a close and bitter fight she was admitted to the court, but her admission was almost directly repealed because of no English precedent for the admission of women to the bar. In vain did she plead that Queens Eleanor and Elizabeth had both been chancellors of the realm, and that the Assizes of Appleby, Ann, Countess of Pembroke, sat with the judges on the bench. Nothing daunted, she drafted a bill admitting women to the bar of the Supreme Court, and presented it to both Houses of Congress. After three years of effort she aroused influence and sympathy enough to secure its passage in both Houses. So, on March, 3, 1879, her efforts were rewarded and she was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court on the motion of A. G. Riddle. Of that court she still remains a member in good standing.

Mrs. Lockwood is president of the National League of Pen Women and an officer in the National Woman Suffrage Society. She organized the International Peace Bureau in 1890.

The Diet of Wurttemberg has granted women the right to vote for members of Chamber of Agriculture and has also made them eligible on the same terms as men. The Chamber of Agriculture is a new institution. The bill providing for its establishment gave votes to women on equal terms with men, but did not make them eligible. The Suffrage Association at once sent a petition that women be made eligible as members. They pointed out that according to the latest census nearly as many women as men were engaged in agriculture in Wurttemberg, that more than 26,000 of them owned the land which they worked, that Wurttemberg is essentially a district of small farms on which are carried on industries that belong specially to women, such as poultry raising, vegetable and fruit growing. The committee appointed to consider the bill reported against the women, but when the measure came up in the Diet a motion to amend the bill by making women eligible was carried by a vote of 43 against 27.



MISS ISABEL JAY.

The popular musical comedy actress, now appearing in England in "The Balkan Princess," who is to marry Mr. Frank Curzon, a well-known London theatrical manager.



**INGERSOLL**  
REGISTERED  
**CREAM CHEESE**

"Spreads Like Butter"  
Sold only in 15c and 25c blocks  
For sale by all Grocers.  
Manufactured by  
**THE INGERSOLL PACKING CO., LTD.**  
Ingersoll, Ontario, Canada

## ENDLESS TROUBLE

may be saved by coming into touch with our decorating department. We have so many things to show and so many ways to suggest for using them—we are sure to find a way and the thing that will suit your case.

Either in or out of town, we are at your service.

New designs in Wall Papers, Cretonnes, Linens, Silks, and all with that elusive quality—style.

**ELLIOTT & SON**  
Limited  
79 King St. W., Toronto

## PRIVATE HOTEL

29 and 30 Queen Square,  
Near Russell Square,  
London, W.C., England.

**SITUATED** in heart of city. Convenient to British Museum and Theatres. Quiet and refined. First-class accommodation. Terms moderate. Modern improvements. Steam heating. :: :: ::  
**Mrs. BLUE, Prop.**



**WINDSOR**  
TABLE  
SALT

"Windsor Table Salt is the salt for us. We pay our money for good salt—made right here in Canada—that every one knows is absolutely pure.

We certainly won't pay fancy prices for an imported salt with a fancy name."

Windsor salt is all salt—pure, dry, dissolves instantly, and lends a delicious flavor to every dish.

**IT'S WINDSOR**



**Any Time**  
is the right time  
for everybody to  
drink  
**Hires' Root Beer**

A temperance drink.  
A home-made drink.  
A health-giving drink.  
A thirst-quenching drink.  
A drink that is popular everywhere.  
Delectable, Sparkling, Effervescent.

A 25 cent package makes 5 gallons of this delicious beverage. Don't be deceived if a dealer, for the sake of larger profit, tells you some other kind is "just as good"—it's false. No imitation is as good as the genuine Hires'.

**W. P. DOWNEY**  
24-26 St. Peter St., - MONTREAL  
Sole Representative in Canada.

# TORONTO SOCIETY

THE contest for the rifle presented by the Queen's Own Chapter of the I.O.O.F.E. last Saturday afternoon at the rifle ranges was most exciting, and resulted in a tie. A goodly number of interested visitors were present, so that the handsome rifle was finally won amid great applause by Mr. Pierce, Q.O.R., the fortunate marksman of the second trial. Inscribed with the name and date on a small silver bar, the rifle was worthy keen competition, and was presented by Lady Pellatt. Mrs. Royce, a member of the Ladies' Rifle Corps, which was formed last year, fired the first shot, and made a bull's-eye in opening the competition. Afterwards tea was served in the bungalow from tables decorated with the red and green colors of the Q.O.R. Colonel Sir Henry Pellatt, Colonel Mason, Colonel Galloway, Major and Mrs. Rennie, Mrs. J. D. Allan, Mrs. Holland, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Bond, and Mrs. Melville White were among those interested in the sport.

On Monday and Tuesday mornings the members of the Ladies' Rifle Corps were invited by Major Helmer to go out to the butts, where he gave them some points of instruction.

Dr. and Miss Kirkland are at Niagara for the summer, and are guests at the Oban House.

Mrs. Geo. Higginbotham is at the Arlington, Cobourg.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Ross, with their small daughter, Eleanor, have returned to town after a visit to Long Island, where they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Channing Pollock at their summer home on the Sound.

Sir George Morris Sutton, K.C.M.G., Fair Fell, Howick, Natal, South Africa, is at the Queen's Hotel with his wife and daughter. Sir George has held many prominent positions in Natal since 1875, when he became a member of the Natal Legislative Council. With the late Sir John Robinson, he was chosen to go to England in 1892 to secure responsible government. After the establishment of such government, he was nominated to the Legislative Council. Afterwards he became Colonial Treasurer in Sir John Robinson's Government until his retirement, and in Mr. Henry Escombe's administration until his resignation in 1897. Later Sir George became Prime Minister and Colonial Treasurer of Natal, and continued in that position up to 1907. Besides taking such an active part in South African politics, Sir George is also a writer, and has published some of his work.

Judging by the daily newspaper reports, Count de Lesseps, with his brother and sister, must have made use of his monoplane, the famous "Le Scarabee," to be in so many places during the few days he spent in Ontario after the aviation meet. It took Gotham some time to realize that a famous foreigner would be content to visit Canada and return without bothering about old New York. When it became known that such was the possibility, the big daily, with the Paris edition, sent a representative up to Toronto. Arriving just in time for the final flights, the New York man engaged a motor and thought he could keep tab on the Count, but after a few days the motor was discarded for the wireless and long distance.

Mrs. W. J. Greig and Master Alex Greig, of Sherbourne street, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Webb at "Laughbridge," Victoria Beach.

Count and Countess de Nernouillet, of Paris, have been sight-seeing at Niagara recently.

It is not often that so unique a circumstance happens in the rather conventional function of corner-stone laying as attended that in Beaverton last Saturday, when the first white child born in the township of Thorah, assisted in the ceremonies. Mrs. Robert McTaggart, the lady who has witnessed such great changes in the country since pioneer days, gave distinction and peculiar significance to the occasion by her presence, and the thought of the committee in arranging for it showed a nice appreciation of how closely the early settlers were concerned in the event. Lieut.-Col. A. G. Henderson, V.C., 34th Ontario Regiment, officiated, and later gave an address. A public half-holiday was proclaimed, and the local clergy, reeves, ex-reeves and councillors of the united municipalities of Beaverton and the township of Thorah, were on the platform, and the \$20,000 auditorium was started in the presence of a great crowd. A garden party in the evening brought the exciting day to a close.

On Saturday afternoon the home of Mrs. E. J. McLean, 49 Murray street, was handsomely decorated with sweet peas, palms and ferns on the occasion of her only daughter's marriage to Dr. S. J. Newton Magood, son of Mrs. John Magood. Professor Fletcher McLaughlin, of



HON. MATTHEW WHIT-RIDLEY.  
The eldest son of Viscount Ridley.



LADY DALMENY.  
The daughter of Lord Henry Grosvenor, Lady Dalmeny is the wife of Lord Rosebery's eldest son and heir.

Victoria University, cousin of the groom, performed the ceremony, and the bride (Maud McLean), who was unattended, was given away by her brother, Mr. B. L. McLean, of Lindsay. She wore an exceedingly handsome lingerie gown of embroidered mull, with corsage bouquet of sweet peas and lily of the valley. A wreath of orange blossoms and tulle veil was also worn. Miss Gladys Sutton, a cousin of the bride, played the wedding march, and Mr. Russell G. McLean, the bride's brother, sang Dr. Hardelot's "Because." Mrs. McLean wore a grey brocade satin gown with touches of black, and Mrs. Magood, the groom's mother, was gowned in black silk. A great many of the guests were relatives, several of whom were from out of town, and a buffet luncheon was served after the reception, which followed the ceremony. Later in the day, Dr. and Mrs. Magood left for an extended trip to Quebec and up the Saguenay River, the bride going away in a navy blue serge costume with turban to match.

Mrs. Harcourt Vernon and her son are at Murray Bay.

Mrs. J. J. Withrow and the Misses Withrow have gone to spend the summer in the Georgian Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wright, of 320 Rusholme road, have gone to Scotland for a visit of two months.

Mr. Columbus H. Greene, Mr. George A. Greene, Mr. T. McMichael, Lieut.-Col. A. E. Gooderham and Mrs. Gooderham, Mr. T. J. Coombs, Mr. McGuigan, Mr. Stuart Greer, Mr. A. H. Royce, Mr. and Mrs. John D. McCaul, Mr. E. A. English, Mr. Arthur White, and Mr. N. T. Parker were at the Clifton Hotel, Niagara Falls, last week.

Two large dances have been given so far this season at the Delphi Inn, Fields, where so many Toronto people go, summer after summer. The bathing has been unusually good, and the Inn is as popular as ever. Some well-known people who are there at present are Mrs. Arthur C. McMaster, son and daughter; Mr. and Mrs. Wellington, Mrs. John Lockhart, Dr. and Mrs. John Caven, the Misses Alice and Amy Mason, Miss M. Carter, and Miss Eastwood.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Simpson, of Wellesley place, announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Marguerite, to Mr. E. O. Leadley, the marriage to take place quietly during the second week in August.

Judge and Mrs. Fishbeck, of Chicago, who spent the week-end with the Hon. F. H. and Mrs. Phippen, returned home on Monday.

The Hon. Robert Jaffray, with Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Cameron, are at the Royal Muskoka, also Mrs. Parkyn Murray and her mother, Mrs. J. T. Warrington; Senator and Mrs. George A. Cox, Dr. and Mrs. G. D. Porter, H. J. Keith and Mrs. W. S. Plews.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Blakeley, Mrs. E. C. Radley and children are spending the summer in Muskoka.

The Monteith House, Rosseau, Muskoka, is filled with a jolly party of guests who are thoroughly enjoying the usual good time to be had at this popular place. There the nightly dances in the hall which boasts a good floor, and last week the first of the children's dances was held. Some town people who are staying there now are Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Johnston; Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Marr; Mrs. A. J. Graham; Miss Gunter; Miss McNicol; Mr. J. Mooney; Mr. R. A. Graydon; Mr. W. J. McFarland; Mrs. Carrothers; Mrs. J. J. Doyle; Mr. R. B. Hornbrook; Miss Bradley and Miss Mary Bradley; Mrs. R. A. Smith, and Mrs. J. H. Thompson.

Mr. C. Burden and Mr. A. C. Rogers are on pension at 60 Spadina road for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Copping entertained at dinner on Friday evening at the R.C.Y. Club in celebration of their silver wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. C. Cummings and daughter, Jean, left Thursday by Empress of Britain, for Europe, where they will join their son, Lumsden, who has been on the continent since June.



## Add to Your Holiday Wardrobe While Reductions are Offered

The greater portion of our exceptionally smart lines are being reduced during our Midsummer Clearance Sale.



### FOULARD DRESSES

Advance showing of Fall Importations. Black and white, also blue and white. Kimona sleeves and confined skirt effects. Smart touches of Paisley and colored pipings.

\$27.50 to \$35.00.

### LINGERIE DRESSES

Fine assortment of all the newest effects in All-over Embroidered Tunic and Overskirts. Best quality of Mull, Medallion and Lace trimmed, showing overskirt. Kimona sleeve.

Priced \$15.00 to \$27.50.

Attention is called to our midsummer Clearance Sale in Millinery Section.

**REDFERNS LIMITED**  
282 YONGE STREET  
Store Opens 8.30 a.m. Main 4492

## Recuperate at Cook's Turkish Baths

When the discomfort and lassitude of a sultry, "sticky" day have sapped your energies and wilted your vim, come to COOK'S day have sapped up.

COOK'S system will drain out the decomposing, devitalizing perspiration; open the pores to vigorous action, and do what no other Turkish Bath can, fill the body with energizing, fresh ozone.

No other Turkish Bath has the modern oxygen supplying apparatus by which COOK'S is ventilated.

Comfortable Sleeping Apartments and Rooms.

An appetizing Supper served in the Turkish Lounge Rooms.

Open day and night. A dainty bill of fare served at all hours.

Established 1874. Phone Main 1286.

202 AND 204 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

## Have You Friends Going Abroad?

Why not remember them on their departure with a box of Choice Cut Flowers.

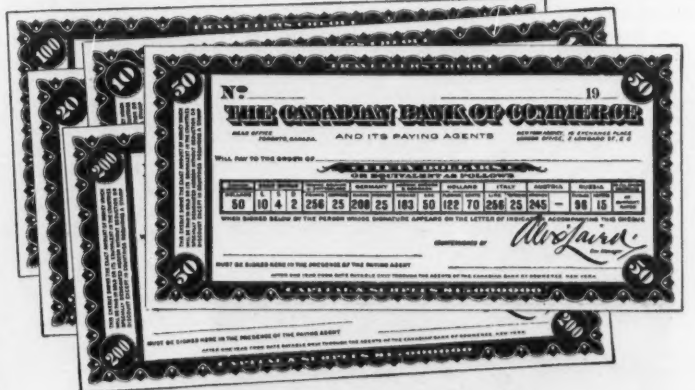
**Dunlop's**

98  
Yonge St.  
Toronto  
Canada

have facilities for delivering flowers aboard all steamers sailing from any port. :: ::

FLORAL DESIGNS  
AT SHORT NOTICE.

We deliver anywhere and guarantee safe arrival.



### THE TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES

issued by

**THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE**

are the most convenient form in which to carry money when travelling. They are negotiable everywhere, self-identifying and the exact amount payable is printed on the face of each cheque. The cheques are obtainable on application at every branch of the Bank.



## The Quickest Route TO Muskoka

The centre of the Muskoka district reached direct by the Lake Shore Line. Boatside stations at Bala Park and Lake Joseph.

**THE LAKE SHORE EXPRESS—(Trains 3 and 4)**

A magnificently equipped solid vestibule train, observation parlor cars and coaches de luxe.

In appointment in a class by its If.

Three trains every week day—8.00 a.m., 10.00 a.m., 5.15 p.m., and 1.30 p.m. Saturday—providing the comfortable way to visit—

Beaverton, Sparrow Lake, Muskoka Lakes, Parry Sound, Georgian Bay, the Magnetawan country, Pickering and French Rivers.

Ticket offices corner King and Toronto Streets and Union Station.

### CIVIC HOLIDAY.

Special Service on the Canadian Northern Ontario, 10.00 a.m.—Train from Queen Street Crossing of Don.

On account of the holiday congestion in the Union Station this train will run from Queen street, crossing of the Don in addition to the regular Lake Shore Express at 10.00 a.m., from the Union Station, ensuring the trains being on time. Parlor car reservations and all information at Tick-

et Office, corner King and Toronto streets. Phone Main 5179.

Universal municipal suffrage has been granted to the women of Norway by Parliament by a vote of 71 to 10. The committee appointed to investigate the matter reported unanimously in favor of giving women universal municipal suffrage, and with only two dissentients favored making parliamentary suffrage for women universal, also. The two dissenting committee members held that limited parliamentary suffrage for women should have a longer trial.

## Old Friends and New



### The Song of Wandering Engus.

I WENT out to the hazel wood,  
Because a fire was in my head,  
And cut and peeled a hazel wand,  
And hooked a berry to a thread;  
And when white moths were on the wing,  
And moth-like stars were flickering out,  
I dropped the berry in the stream  
And caught a little silver trout.

When I had laid it on the floor  
I went to blow the fire a-flame,  
But something rustled on the floor,  
And someone called me by my name;  
It had become a glimmering girl  
With apple-blossom in her hair,  
Who called me by my name and ran  
And faded through the brightening air.

Though I am old with wandering  
Through hollow lands and hilly lands,  
I will find out where she has gone,  
And kiss her lips and take her hands;  
And walk among long dappled grass,  
And pluck till time and times are done,  
The silver apples of the moon,  
The golden apples of the sun.

W. B. Yeats.

### Irish Peasant Song.

I TRY to knead and spin, but my life is low the while.  
Oh, I long to be alone, and walk abroad a mile;  
Yet if I walk alone, and think of naught at all,  
Why from me that's young should the wild tears fall?

The shower-sodden earth, the earth-colored streams,  
They breathe on me awake, and moan to me in dreams,  
And yonder ivy fondling the broke castle wall,  
It pulls upon my heart till the wild tears fall.

The cabin door looks down a furze-lighted hill,  
And far as Leighlin Cross the fields are green and still;  
But once I hear the blackbird in Leighlin hedges call,  
The foolishness is on me, and the wild tears fall!

Louise Imogen Guiney.

### The Starry Host.

THE countless stars, which to our human eye  
Are fixed and steadfast, each in proper place,  
Forever bound to changeless points in space,  
Rush with our sun and planets through the sky,  
And like a flock of birds still onward fly;  
Returning never whence began their race,  
They speed their ceaseless way with gleaming face  
As though God bade them win Infinity.  
Ah whither, whither is their forward flight  
Through endless time and limitless expanse?  
What power with unimaginable might  
First hurled them forth to spin in tireless dance?  
What beauty lures them on through primal night,  
So that for them to be is to advance?

—John Lancaster Spalding.

### A Song for the Asking.

A SONG! What songs have died  
Upon the earth,  
Voices of love and pride—  
Of tears and mirth?  
Fading as hearts forget,  
As shadows flee!  
Vain is the voice of song,  
And yet—  
I sing to thee!

A song! What ocean shell  
Were silent long,  
If in thy touch might dwell  
Its all of song?  
A song? Then near my heart  
Thy cheek must be,  
For, like the shell, it sings—  
Sweet Heart—  
To thee, of thee!

—Francis Orrery Ticknor.

### The Shepherd to His Love.

COME live with me and be my Love,  
And we will all the pleasures prove  
That hills and valleys, dale and field,  
And all the craggy mountains yield.

There will we sit upon the rocks  
And see the shepherds feed their flocks,  
By shallow rivers, to whose falls  
Melodious birds sing madrigals.

There will I make thee beds of roses  
And a thousand fragrant posies,  
A cap of flowers, and a kirtle  
Embroidered all with leaves of myrtle.

A gown made of the finest wool,  
Which from our pretty lambs we pull,  
Fair lined slippers for the cold,  
With buckles of the purest gold.

A belt of straw and ivy buds  
With coral clasps and amber studs;  
And if these pleasures may thee move,  
Come live with me and be my Love.

Thy silver dishes for thy meat  
As precious as the gods do eat,  
Shall on an ivory table be  
Prepared each day for thee and me.

The shepherd swains shall dance and sing  
For thy delight each May morning;  
If these delights thy mind may move,  
Then live with me and be my Love.

C. MARLOWE.



LADY ALGERNON GORDON-LENNOX.  
A sister-in-law of the Duke of Richmond, Lady Algernon and her daughter, Miss Ivy Gordon-Lennox, are great dog lovers. Lady Algernon was chairman of the Committee of the Pekin Palace Dog Show, held in London recently.

### Royal Relationships.

IN earlier days it was always the object of each reigning monarch to marry his sons or his daughters to the children of neighboring rulers. In this way he could, or believed he could, secure peace for his people.

If to-day it were impossible for two countries whose ruling houses were related to quarrel, Europe at large might literally turn the sword into a ploughshare, for if we except Turkey and Italy, there is absolutely no other ruling family upon the Continent of any importance with whom George V. is not allied by ties of blood, says a recent writer.

Two of the most powerful thrones in Europe are occupied by first cousins of our King. The mother of Kaiser Wilhelm was King Edward's sister, while the mother of the Czar Nicholas of Russia is sister of Queen Alexandra.

Denmark, being the original home of Queen Alexandra, is the country with which our royal house has become closely linked, and the alliance was further strengthened by the marriage of the King's sister Maud to the Danish Prince who is now King Haakon of Norway.

The marriage of young Alfonso of Spain with the daughter of Princess Beatrice created a close link between the two countries, and placed a royal crown upon the head of another cousin of the King.

The Czarina, as well as her husband, is a cousin of our King. She is Alix Victoria, youngest daughter of the late Princess Alice, and is, therefore, a first cousin of the occupant of the British throne. The family likeness between the Czar and King George is very strong, and the two are excellent friends.

Another country, the throne of which will, in all human probability, be occupied by two first cousins of our King, is Greece. The present King George of Greece, who was elected King by the Greek National Assembly in 1863, is a brother of the Queen-Mother Alexandra, and is therefore uncle of the present King. His eldest son, the Duke of Sparta, heir apparent to the throne of Greece, married the Princess Sophia, who is the youngest sister of the German Emperor and also a cousin of our monarch.

King George V. is also connected, although not so closely, with the reigning families both of Belgium and Holland. The Belgian royal family is related to the Saxe-Coburg-Gotha House, of which the late Prince Consort

### Old Prints Imitated.

IN New York it is said that every woman who can scrape together the wherewithal—the process is costly—is now being photographed to look like one of the old Georgian prints.

It is all in the finishing, but the results of the oval pictures, with their soft gray tints blending into a landscape background, are delightful, and make even a plain woman look her best.

These prints blend from the oval into a square background of similar tints, and the picture is framed in flat molding like the frames of the same period.

The present coiffures are especially suitable for such a picture. A low frizz will give best results and looks in keeping with the period. Occasionally a large picture hat with gown is becoming.

These Georgian prints are taken in several sizes, but those that most closely approach the old-time square prints are most effective. Sometimes a line of dull gold added inside the frame heightens the tone.

### The Tidy Ant.

NO creature is more tidy than the ant, which cannot tolerate the presence of dirt on her body. These little creatures actually use a number of real toilet articles in keeping themselves clean. A well-known authority says their toilet articles consist of coarse and fine-toothed combs, hair brushes, sponges, and even washes and soap. Their saliva is their liquid soap, and their soft tongues are their sponges. Their combs, however, are the genuine article and differ from ours mainly in that they are fastened to their legs. The ants have no set time for their toilet operations, but stop and clean up whenever they get soiled.

was a member, and the late King Leopold was a second cousin of King Edward VII.

The Queen of Holland is not credited with particularly kindly feelings toward England. During the Boer War her sympathies were rather with the Boers. Nevertheless she is fairly closely connected with our reigning house, for the Duchess of Albany is daughter of the late Prince George of Waldeck and therefore aunt of Queen Wilhelmina.

It is a curious fact and one difficult to believe that the present heir to the throne of little Roumania has, as far as descent goes, a strong title to the British throne. Young Prince Carl of Roumania, who is now just 17 years old, is directly descended from Henrietta, youngest daughter of Charles I. The line runs through Louis XV. of France, Princess Charlotte of Spain, Pedro IV. of Portugal, and so down to King Ferdinand, who married Princess Marie, granddaughter of Queen Victoria and Cousin of King George V.

### The Senator's Advice.

REPRESENTATIVE NORRIS of Nebraska, says the Cleveland Leader, was on a street car one Sunday when there entered a white-haired woman, a man of say 30, and a well-dressed young woman. The conversation soon made it apparent that the young man and his mother were from a farm and that they were visiting Washington for the first time. The young woman was the sister of the young man. The man was starting for home, leaving his mother to visit longer.

The car was crowded when it came to a transfer point. Here the young man was to leave his mother and sister. He rose, took up his bag and turned to kiss his mother. She stood up and threw her arms about his neck. For some minutes she delivered a last motherly message.

"All out for Union Station," shouted the conductor, with his hand on the bell-cord.

Embarrassed, the young man still held his arm about his mother's waist.

"Start the car, conductor," said a man in a silk hat. "It's church time now."

Still the aged woman poured out her admonitions.

"Why can't people do this sort of thing before they start for church?" the silk-hatted man grumbled.

It had gone far enough for Norris.

"Young man," he said to the farmer, "you just take all the time you want to say good-by to your mother. You don't know when you will say it for the last time. And if any of these people are so worried about their sins that they must hurry to church, why they might get down on their knees right here and pray."



A RECENT BRIDE.

Miss Beatrice Forbes-Robertson, a popular English actress, who was recently married in New York to Mr. Swinburne Hale, an American lawyer.

## Remarkable Diamond Values

TRULY remarkable are the Diamond values at Ryrie's.

We buy direct from the cutters, at spot cash prices—and pay no duty.

If you contemplate purchasing a Diamond Ring, Brooch, Pendant or any other piece of jewelry, we can give the finest quality stones at prices unequaled by any other establishment in America.

**RYRIE BROS., LIMITED**

JAS. RYRIE, Pres. HARRY RYRIE, Sec.-Treas.

134-138 YONGE ST. - - TORONTO

## Good Workmanship

is a factor in the decorating problem as important as the

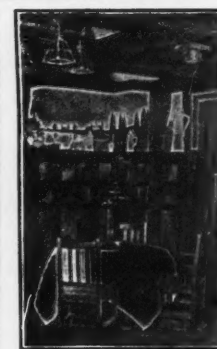
### WALL PAPER.

We are equipped to serve you promptly, efficiently and reasonably.

Besides the fact that our stock of imported papers are superior in design and in coloring, this matter of workmanship is worthy of your consideration.

**The W. J. Bolus Co., Limited**

245 YONGE ST., TORONTO



### The St. Charles Grill

Meet your friends at the St. Charles. No hurry and flurry of running down to the boat or train and then miss them in the crowd. Or on your week-end trips just meet your family and have a quiet and cool lunch hour before going.

Tables reserved on request.

ST. CHARLES GRILL.

60-70 Yonge Street.

## Michie & Co. Ltd.

**WE OUTFIT CAMPING PARTIES**  
We furnish the Provisions, Tents, Utensils, Blankets, Maps, and General Camp Outfit.  
We also assist in selecting a route and arranging the details of a trip.  
A little Campers' Manual on "How to Camp Out and What to Do," 10c.  
Charts of Canoe Trips, from 50c each.

**Michie & Co., Ltd.**  
7 King Street, West

## One Thing Sure

WHEN YOU BUY TOMLIN'S BREAD

**Tomlin's Bread** you are getting pure, wholesome and healthful quality. Wise mothers who are eager to keep their children healthy will find Tomlin's Bread nourishing for the little growing bodies.

PHONE COLLEGE 3561

Phone to-day for driver to call.

**H. C. TOMLIN**

Manufacturer

420 Bathurst Street, Toronto

**DUNLOP RUBBER HEELS**

*Comfort*  
*Sure Step*

**MADE OF LIVE RUBBER**  
**PUT ON BY ALL SHOE DEALERS**

**Abbey's Effervescent Salt**

It's often a little thing that puts a deranged digestive system right—if taken in time.

25c and 60c.

Sold everywhere.

### THE SECRET OF GOOD CLOTHES

The secret of good clothes, well-kept clothes, a good appearance in dress, is not a big tailor's bill and many suits.

The man who is the best dressed and neatest in appearance is generally the one who takes care of his clothes. We don't mean by this that he sponges and presses them himself.

He sends them to PARKER'S to be well done—better than they can be done elsewhere. He just phones for wagon to call. We do the rest. Call at Branch for prices.

BRANCHES EVERYWHERE.

**R. PARKER & CO.**

Cleaners and Dyers, Toronto.

201 and 791 Yonge St.  
59 King St. W.  
471 and 1324 Queen St. W.  
277 Queen St. E.

### SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

Removed by the New Principle

**De Miracle**

a revelation to modern science. It is the only scientific and practical way to destroy hair. Don't waste time experimenting with electrolysis, X-ray and depilatories. These are offered you on the BARE WORD of the operators and manufacturers. De Miracle is not. It is the only method which is endorsed by physicians, surgeons, dermatologists, medical journals and prominent magazines. Booklet free, in plain sealed envelope. De Miracle mailed, sealed in plain wrapper, for \$1.00 by De Miracle Chemical Co., 1013 Park Ave., New York. Your money back without question (no red tape) if it fails to do all that is claimed for it. For sale by

**The Robt. Simpson Co., Limited**

TORONTO

### SPECIAL RATE

It will save you a lot of trouble in preparing for your vacation trip to send us your washing to do. During the summer months we have decided to give a special rate to those sending us their work from their summer homes.

Send for these special rates.

**The Yorkville Laundry**  
Phone, Main 1580. 47 Elm St.

"The quality goes in before the name goes on."



### BREDIN'S HOME-MADE BREAD

We are making our popular Home-Made Bread in pound-and-a-half and three-pound loaves—we make the change in size to conform to the new bread regulations.

No change in the quality—as always—always the best. Besides the Home-Made loaf we make special mention of Bredin's Cream Loaf—5 cents. Bredin's Wrapped Bread—5 cents. Bredin's Fruit Loaf—10 cents. The Bredin baking plants are the largest, most modern and most sanitary in the Dominion.

Phones: College 761 and Parkdale 1585.



### Some Paris Fashions.

IN Paris just now the eccentric in dress is more noticeable than usual and some of the color combinations and designs are more than startling. In fact to the conservative-minded woman they are often both loud and vulgar. It is only fair, however, to explain that lots of French women refuse to wear the extreme styles and that many of these are reserved by the big dressmakers, for the edification of travelling Americans with more money than taste. It almost seems that the more absurd one can look, the more fashionable one is considered and the secret of this is said to be found in sketches of a celebrated designer whose idea of the beautiful is entirely unique. He aims in his designs at certain ideals of his own and as these are *chic*, if not lovely, they have caught on with the women who wish to be fashionable and above all want something new. The women he sketches have the hair flattened down at the sides without a trace of a wave, and they have no neck to speak of. In describing his work, a recent fashion writer says:

"The tight skirts with their ugly bands, the jackets that have not the least shape to them, the hats that are jokes in themselves—these are this man's creations. The latest thing that has come from his badly affected brain is the spider web veil. Such a thing makes a woman appear exactly as though she was caught under the web and that it had roped her in, tying itself at the back of the neck, and again on the hat at the back. The design is spider webby; but there is no regulation in the pattern, and every person that wears it looks as though the face bulged out at one side and was slashed in at the other. If fastened in another way, it makes one's eyes crooked or one's mouth dreadfully awry. Wearing such a thing renders the wearer very conspicuous, as a matter of course; but that is what half of the women in Paris are after, it seems."

The "hobble" gown, which has been so much ridiculed, seems to be firmly established in favor in Paris, and it is claimed that the designers have so modified it that in many instances it loses its worst characteristics and is almost pleasing. To judge by the tales that are told of the appearance of the wearers of these frocks and the ridiculous figures they cut when encased in their close-fitting draperies it seems as if there must be two diametrically opposed ideas as to what is pleasing. Of course, over-exaggeration is blamed for the really idiotic appearance of some of these skirts but even the least offensive of them all is sure to impede the wearer and make her look ungraceful. Fortunately, it is said that this description of skirt has seen its greatest popularity and it is even once more foretold that a return of the crinoline is imminent. The fact seems to be that skirts are undoubtedly wider than they were a few weeks ago and the chances are that we will soon see only skirts of average width.

Among the novelties in Paris this season is the shawl mantelet confined to the waist by a narrow ribbon waistband—a little garment which gives a "dressed" look to a simple frock. For this purpose also, is worn the scarf of black satin lined with white or made of silk muslin of two colors to give shot effects, such as ruby and blue, orange and purple, etc. These are worn like a boa round the neck—although popular they are not becoming, and will soon be quite common. The casaquins are coats of lace, muslin, piece net or chiffon, which in black, white or colors, are worn as transparent outdoor garments over too meagre gowns. The shawl capelet, however, is infinitely younger and more picturesque.

### Silks for Summer Wear.

FOULARD silks still retain their great popularity and many of the models, especially those combined with net or lace are very attractive. Pongee, which has dissolved into tussor, shantung, rajah or serge de Japan, is being bought up in great lots. Those of coarse web are more stylish than the finer finishes. But though modish to a certain degree, this class of silk is not as much sought as it has been in years immediately gone by. Pongee and its family were so popular that people grew



Copyright, Underwood & Underwood, New York.

### THE RETURN OF THE POKE BONNET.

This revival of an old style promises to be very popular. The bonnet illustrated is a French model prettily trimmed with ribbon and plumes.

very tired of them, and now other things are taking their place.

For afternoon toilets, the popular fabrics are: liberty, charmeuse, soft taffeta and above all, foulards. This is pre-eminently a season of combinations, two materials entering into a majority of the frocks, finishes of mousseline, or even illusion, being extensively used at the same time.

Just what the summer girl would have done without the use of foulard this season it is hard to see. For warm days, certainly, a satin costume is too heavy, even unlined though it be. To go shopping or on the street in a white linen or cotton suite is really not distinguished, says a fashion expert, and a white serge suit would have been as warm as anything else. So the soft, cool foulard has found thousands waiting and its welcome has been cordial.

The light weight shantungs, though ideally cool and pretty when fresh, called forth objections from many women because they had not enough body to keep their shapeliness and freshness; but those that are heavy enough are corded and rather too thick to be cool. However, many women are still clinging to shantungs and find them all that is to be desired. The pongee has of late years become so important, silk webbed as it is, that it has been cut and trimmed just as a silk would have been, and as a consequence the price of a pongee has been fully as much as the handsomest silk.

One sees less of taffeta than any other kind of silk, though like every other material it has its followers. Taffeta is rich, and it is stiff to a certain extent; otherwise it would not cut as it does, and the very newest variety known, as soft as chiffon, breaks and wears with the least use.

### Hints from London.

THE newest fashion in London shows a sleeve quite full at the shoulder, tapering to just below the elbow, banded and finished with a close cuff of tucked chiffon or net to the wrist. The belted gown takes precedence of the one-piece model this season. The normal waist-line is the rule, but many of the latest summer gowns show the high line at the back. The dominant note of the present fashion is simplicity. The quaint, naive charm given to many of the summer gowns is accomplished by leaving off all meaningless trimming and decoration.



DISTINCTIVE SUMMER STYLES.

Garden party dress of tucked black chiffon, and two costumes showing the latest modes for linens.

## W. A. Murray & Co. Limited

57 Years' Growth in Merchandizing

During July and August this Store Opens at 8.30 a.m.  
Closes at 5 p.m. Saturday at 1 p.m.



### A Midsummer Sale of Women's Linen Suits

Handsome Imported Linen Suits, made of fine French and Irish linen, beautifully braided and embroidered to match, made by the foremost New York designer, and all stunning models, that have received a lot of praise from the buying public of Toronto; shades of pink, sky, heliotrope, tan, rose and white.

Suits that were priced up to \$25.00, now..... \$9.75  
Suits that were priced up to \$35.00, now..... 12.75

### What Every Woman Knows

NO EXPENSIVE HOUSE GOWNS CAN SO MAKE A WOMAN FEEL HER DAILY EXCLUSIVENESS AND POSITIVE COMFORT AS

**Galtfleece EIDERDOWN**

GARMENTS FOR WOMEN

These "comfy" house gowns and dressing sacques bear the unmistakable evidence of superiority. They make an irresistible appeal to women of refinement and superior taste. Yet, they are no more expensive than the ordinary kind of house garments. Cut to pattern, they will fit you perfectly.

Write for free booklet.

**The Galt Knitting Co., Ltd.**  
GALT, ONT.



**COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA**

It Suits Them All

Old and young delight in the richness and deliciousness of

**COWAN'S Perfection Cocoa.**

It suits every taste.

The Cowan Co. Limited, TORONTO. 136

Phone M. 5900 30 Adelaide St. W.

# EATON'S

## Beautiful Lingerie from Paris and Austria

In the exquisite daintiness of the French and Austrian hand made lingerie we display in such profusion, there's a charm that is achieved only by the cleverness and art of the needleworkers of these places.

The advantages of our dealing directly with the manufacturers are emphasized in the very satisfactory prices we ask, and having the choice of the makers' output, we are able to personally select these designs and effects that combine the utmost beauty, with service.

The excellence of choice our selection affords is shown by a range including a very pretty bridal set of three pieces, at \$7.50, and a lovely set at \$45.00.

Quite noticeable is a lavishness of hand worked embroidery, tucks, eyelet effects, floral designs, etc., and in the dainty Austrian goods we show for the first time, lingerie of a beauty and loveliness that equals, if not surpasses the hitherto unrivalled Parisian goods.

These few items suggest the interest this display holds for those wishing to purchase lingerie of the very highest grade of excellence and beauty:—

**BRIDAL SET**, 3-piece consisting of Gown, Drawers and Corset Cover, made of finest nainsook, hand-made and hand-embroidered, gown is slipover style, elbow sleeves, all sizes.

Price ..... \$7.50

**WOMEN'S GOWNS**, made of finest of mull nainsook, slipover style, hand made and hand embroidered, elbow sleeves, all lengths.

Price ..... \$6.00

**WOMEN'S CHEMISE**, made of finest of mull nainsook, hand made and hand embroidered, ribbon bows, all sizes.

Price ..... \$2.25

**WOMEN'S VESTS**, made of finest of Italian silk, baby lace insertion, ribbon bows, color, white, all sizes.

Price ..... \$3.50

**PRINCESS SLIPS**, made of finest Swiss muslin, neck finished with fine lace insertions, embroidery medallions, lace beading and ribbon, also edge of fine lace, skirt with one row of fine embroidery beading and ribbon, also flounce of fine lawn, with two rows of fine lace insertion and lace edge, dust ruffle with lace edge.

Price ..... \$15.00

**PRINCESS SLIP**, top made of finest Italian silk, with lace edges, flounce of finest quality satin, with five clusters of fine tucks and hem.

Price ..... \$21.00

**PRINCESS SLIP**, fine French hand made and hand embroidered, made of finest material, neck finished with fine lace insertions, fine hand finished tucks, hand embroidered and edges of finest lace, skirt finished with one row of fine embroidery beading and ribbon, rows of fine lace insertions, tucks and edge of finest lace, double dust ruffle, finished with edge of fine lace.

Price ..... \$32.50

**CHEMISE**, made of finest material, neck finished with fine embroidered Swiss, fine lace insertions, and lace beading and ribbon, also edges of fine lace, skirt finished with one row of fine lace insertion, frill of fine lawn, with edge of fine lace.

Price ..... \$4.50

**COMBINATIONS** Chemise and Drawers, Princess effect, neck finished with rows of finest of Cluny lace insertion, fine Swiss beading and ribbon, also one wide row of finest hand-drawn embroidered Swiss, and edge of finest Cluny lace; Drawers finished to match.

Price ..... \$32.00

**DRAWERS**, made of finest material, finished with one row of fine embroidery insertion, embroidery beading, also frill of finest embroidery, both styles, all sizes.

Price ..... \$7.00



**SKIRT**, made of finest material, finished with one row of fine embroidery beading and ribbon, also flounce of fine Swiss muslin, finished with fine lace insertion, fine embroidery insertions, and three edges of fine lace, double dust ruffle, one finished with edge of fine lace, the other a frill of finest embroidery.

Price ..... \$19.50

**BRIDAL SET**, 4-piece, consisting of Gown, Drawers, Chemise, and Corset Cover. Fine French hand-made, and hand-embroidered.

**GOWN**, Empire style, V neck, finished with rows of fine lace insertion, fine hand embroidery, with ribbon draws, also clusters of extra fine hand-made tucks, elbow sleeves, finished with fine lace insertions, embroidery beading and edge of fine lace.

**DRAWERS**, finished to match gown, with fine lace insertions, ribbon draws, fine hand embroidery, and edges of fine lace.

**CHEMISE**, finished to match, with fine lace insertions, ribbon draws, and fine hand embroidery, also edges of fine lace.

**CORSET COVER**, finished to match, with fine lace insertions, extra fine tucks, fine hand embroidery, ribbon draws and edges of fine lace, all sizes.

Price ..... \$40.00

**FRENCH BRIDAL SETS**, of fine materials, some with hand embroidery, others with hand embroidery and lace insertions and edges, all sizes, three or four-piece, either gown, drawers and corset cover, or gown, drawers, corset cover and chemise ranging according to work and trimmings, all hand-made.

Prices \$7.50 to \$42.00

**WOMEN'S FRENCH GOWNS**, of fine material, hand-made and finished with hand embroidery, insertions and edges of fine lace, some with solid embroidery yoke, and all with short angel and bell sleeves, trimmed according to price. All sizes.

..... \$1.75 to \$15.00

**WOMEN'S FINE FRENCH SKIRTS**, of fine materials, some hand-made and finished with hand-embroidery, also fine lace insertions and edges of fine lace, all sizes.

Prices ..... \$1.85 to \$25.00

**WOMEN'S FRENCH DRAWERS**, from the plain to the most elaborate styles, fine materials, finished with hand embroidery and lace insertions and frills of lace, both styles, sizes 25 to 27.

Prices ..... 85c to \$2.50

**WOMEN'S CHEMISES**, of fine materials, hand-made and finished with fine hand embroidery, others with lace edges, all sizes.

Prices ..... 65c to \$9.00